MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,344 (THE 16th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1941 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

Second Landing Staged in Luzon; Japanese Forces Pound Hongkong

Naval Airmen Bomb Two Minesweepers Off Crown Colony

ENEMY FORTS HIT

Domei

HONGKONG, December 22.—The Japanese batteries located between the eastern part to an undisclosed point of Hongkong Island this morning opened fire simultaneously, and are heavily pounding the enemy fortifications from Tatam Bay to the rear of Victoria Peak, where a strong force of the remaining British defenders has fled, in close team-work with the Japanese units operating in the area from the south to the east of the island.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY ATTACKED

Domei

JAPANESE AIR BASE IN SOUTH CHINA, December 22.—The Japanese Air Force today took advantage of good weather to carry out a daylong attack on Hongkong Island. Japanese raiders relentlessly attacked anti-aircraft artillery positions in a mountainous headland south of Hongkong as well as a fortified hill in the western part of the Crown Colony with good results.

TWO MINESWEEPERS BOMBED BY NAVY

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH CHINA, December 22.—Taking advantage of fair weather the Japanese Navy Air Force yesterday bombed two minesweepers off the island of Hongkong. With the area around Hongkong now completely under the control of the Japanese Navy and Air Force British war vessels are trapped offering only feeble resistance.

BRITISH BOMB THAILAND—NO DAMAGE

Domei

BANGKOK, December 22.—The British Air Force in Burma at 9 a.m. yesterday raided Bhichit, near Bhisanulok in northern Thailand and again at 3 p.m. bombed Prchuap Giri Khan and Nagorn Sawarn from a high altitude without inflicting any damage, according to information reaching here.

RANGOON AIR DEFENSES RUSHED

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 22.—Local British authorities are making desperate efforts to strengthen air defense facilities, according to information received here from Rangoon. The British authorities constructed 20 water tanks for fire fighting and several dugouts in and around the city of Rangoon.

INDIAN AIR FORCES GET WARNING

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 22.—A mobilization order was served to the Indian air forces in various parts of the country by the British authorities in view of the approaching danger, it was disclosed by a dispatch reaching here from Bangkok today.

KOWLOON CHINESE PLEDGE POSITIVE HELP TO JAPAN

Unanimous Resolution Passed To Realize New Order in East Asia

Domei

KOWLOON, December 22.—Public opinion favoring positive aid to Japan in her War of Greater East Asia in order to bring about a new order in East Asia is rapidly gaining ground among the Chinese residents of Kowloon. A people's meeting was held on December 20 which adopted the following resolution:

"The whole Chinese residents of Kowloon are offering their gratitude to the Japanese Army for driving out the Englishmen whose chief aim is to exploit the Chinese. The Japanese and the Chinese belong to the same race and have a common script, therefore, we pledge to cooperate with Japan in her war for attainment of a new order in East Asia. We firmly believe that Kowloon and Hongkong will in the near future prove to be a powerful spearhead for realizing the object of the present war."

The above resolution was presented yesterday to the Army authorities in Kowloon.

Vichy Names Decoux High Commissioner For France in Asia

Domei

VICHY, December 21.—The Government has invested Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, at present Governor-General of French Indo-China, to the newly created post of High Commissioner for France in East Asia in order to centralize its control over its Asiatic possessions, Havas Telemondial revealed today. This move was taken by the Government in order to institute measures for the security of its possessions as neutral nations have been threatened recently following the Australian and the Netherlands Indies invasion of Timor, it was said. As High Commissioner in East Asia, Vice-Admiral Decoux has under his authority Indo-China, New Caledonia and its dependencies, French possessions in the Pacific, French establishments in India and French co-sovereignty rights over New Hebrides.

Koyama Relieved of Post

Shoju Koyama, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Kazutami Tago, Deputy-speaker, have been relieved of their respective posts, it was officially announced Monday.

Thai Troops Leaving

A troop train with soldiers of the Thai Army leaving Bangkok for the front. The Thai soldiers have been true to the offensive and defensive treaty with Japan and have been fighting the invaders with tremendous ferocity. (Censored by the War Ministry)

HITLER STATEMENT HAILS AXIS VICTORY

Proclamation to Germany's Fighting Forces Issued by Fuehrer's Headquarters

STRUGGLE NEARING CLIMAX

Leader Decides to Unite in His Own Hands Command of Entire Armed Forces

Domei

BERLIN, December 21.—In a proclamation to Germany's fighting forces issued at his headquarters, Chancellor Adolf Hitler declared Friday that the German Reich and Italy as well as States so far allied with the Axis "were lucky enough in having received with Japan, a world Power, as a new friend and ally."

Japan, Chancellor Hitler said, was to be throttled under the same pretext as Germany and Italy. However, the lightning destruction of the United States Pacific Fleet as well as British forces in Singapore and the occupation of numerous Anglo-American military bases in East Asia by Japanese defense forces, this war is entering a new stage favorable to the Axis.

Chancellor Hitler said, "The struggle for freedom of our people to secure their living conditions for the future and to eliminate the possibility of war every 20 or 25 years under a new pretext, but fundamentally the same, namely Jewish capitalistic interests, is approaching its climax and turning point."

The Fuehrer then emphasized that the German armies along the Eastern Front will hold their positions until spring and then launch an offensive to defeat the Soviet Union.

Pointing out that he has undergone baptism under gunfire and that he has suffered serious wounds, Chancellor Hitler said he realized what the German soldiers were undergoing.

He declared his faith in the German armed forces to support his efforts to free Germany from the "death sentence of the Versailles Treaty" and to work for the "destruction of our enemies and the victorious conclusion of this war."

Official Communique

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 22.—The following official communique was issued in Berlin on Sunday night:

"When the Fuehrer personally took over the supreme command over the entire armed forces on February 4, 1938, this was done at a time when the danger of war already was threatening the German people. Reasons of State imperatively demanded the coordination of all forces in one hand. Only thus a successful resistance could be achieved in the course of a war which, as could be foreseen already at that time, would lead still more to a total war than this was the case during the World War in 1914-18 which had been

(Continued on Page 2)

Thousands of Japanese Detained at Davao Where They Developed Hemp Cultivation

"When I left Davao on October 8, it was understood between Japanese residents and Philippine authorities that in an emergency Japanese would assemble voluntarily at more than 30 places and put themselves under the protection of the Philippine Government," said Yasaku Morokuma, president of Ota Development Company, which is the most important Japanese enterprise in Mindanao Island, Monday.

"Also Consul Kihara who was the last to leave the island told me that he obtained the confirmation of the highest authority of the Government concerning the above understanding. Since the declaration of war, it is believed that 18,000 residents at Davao who constitute 95 per cent of the residents in Mindanao are detained in the city of Davao, and others in groups of several hundreds to 2,500 at various important places.

Yasaku Morokuma

Mindanao Island, one of the Philippine Islands, on which the Imperial Japanese troops effected a successful landing on the morning of December 20, is a place never to be wiped out of the memory of the Japanese people as it is the same island where America exposed her tyrannous character, bearing inexpressible pressures upon the Japanese colonists there, said Hoju Miyoshi of the South Seas Economics Research Institute when interviewed by the Asahi. In substance, he said:

"The present day prosperity of the island was brought about by the sweat of the Japanese colonists. In 1903, a great number of Japanese carpenters and navvies went over to Luzon Island for the construction of a mountain-climbing road in the island. After the completion of the road replete with many difficulties, Kyozaburo Ota and Neotaro Inoue then residing in Manila planned for the establishment of a Japanese colony in Davao on Mindanao Island with the cooperation of the laborers who were employed in the road construction. These colonists grimly started with a determination to settle down there to cultivate hemp.

"During 40 years of efforts of the Japanese colonists who labored under the tropical sun, Davao has today developed into a place of prosperity with a population of 20,000, of whom the Japanese composes 16,000. The Japanese primary schools established for educating their sons and daughters now number 19.

"Thus, the present day prosperity of the island is the result of the Japanese colonists' industrious efforts. However, the American authorities started bearing their pressures upon the Japanese colony by encircling it with the convict colonies in order to prevent the extension of Japanese influence. Or they deprived the Japanese of their fishery right along the coast of Mindanao Island. The establishment of the large-scale state colony to the southeast of Davao is also an indication of the American authorities' pressure there.

"Side by side with the measures for placing oppression upon the Japanese colonists, the American authorities established barracks and air bases in key points on the island against rebellions of native tribes. These military establishments are now serving America in the war against the Japanese forces.

"The Island of Mindanao is noted for the production of hemp and timber. Besides these, the island abounds in such mineral resources as iron, gold and coal."

REFUGEES REACH BATAVIA

British and Americans Describe Penang Attack

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—A number of British and American refugees, including women and children, from Penang and Singapore have arrived in Batavia, according to a Havas report received here from Batavia today.

In stark and vivid words, the refugees deserted that both Penang and Singapore were enveloped in huge clouds of black smoke after the effective aerial bombardment by waves of Japanese warplanes, the report said.

During the air raids, Japanese planes scattered leaflets over the two areas, which pointed out that it was the British and Americans who were Japan's enemies and not the Asiatic races, the report said.

CONGRESS MAY RECESS

Solons Might Go Home for Christmas, Says Rayburn

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—Sam Rayburn, Texas Democrat and speaker of the House, has declared that members of the United States House of Representatives might return home after Christmas since President Roosevelt does not intend to send any new bills to Congress until January 3, according to a report received here from Washington today.

If any emergency should arise, the Representatives will be informed by telegraph to return to the capital, it was said.

H.I.H. Crown Prince 8 Years Old Today; Is Going to Palace

His Imperial Highness Crown Prince Akihito Tsugu today will attain the eighth year of His Highness' birth on December 23, 1933. Today after going through the daily school classes, His Highness is scheduled to leave the Crown Prince's Palace at 10:30 a.m. to the Imperial Palace, where the Heir-Apparent will be received in audience by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress. Then, Their Majesties and His Highness will be pleased to see the Princes of the Blood, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and other high officials of the Imperial Household Department, who will offer messages of felicitation to His Highness for having attained the eighth year of age. His Highness is expected to withdraw from the Imperial Palace at 3:30 p.m. to the Crown Prince's Palace.

79TH DIET SESSION TO BEGIN DEC. 24

President and Vice-President Of Lower House to Be Chosen

HIS MAJESTY TO ATTEND

To Be Present at Opening Ceremony Scheduled at Upper House

The 79th session of the Imperial Diet will be convoked on December 24 and the President and the Vice-President of the Lower House will be chosen the same day.

On December 25, the Lower House will be formed following the decision of seats and sections to which Diet members belong.

The opening ceremony of the 79th session will be held at the Upper House, in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor.

After selecting chairman of the plenary session of the Houses, they will go into recess on December 27.

Discuss Diet Policy

The representatives of the various political groups met in the House of Representatives at 10 a.m. Monday to discuss the steps to be taken by the different groups during the forthcoming 79th session of the Diet. The conference also deliberated on the proceedings in the legislation to be introduced within this year. The agreements arrived at the meeting, according to Domei, are as follows:

1. The waiting rooms for the various factions, respectively, and the order of the seats on the floor will be the same as during the session just ended.

2. The drafting committee for the answer to the Imperial Message will consist of 18 members as heretofore.

3. The chairman of the whole House committee, the various standing committeemen and the members of the petition committee will be selected by election. The allotment of the numbers of these committeemen among the factions will be made in accordance with the sizes of the membership as found in each faction at noon Tuesday, December 24.

4. The House will be formally convened Wednesday, December 24, when the election of the Speaker and the

(Continued on Page 2)

ARGENTINA TO CONTROL ALL NEWS AGENCIES

Home Minister Culaciati Issues Instructions to Police Authorities

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21—Stringent control of newspapers, news agencies and other publication will be carried out in Argentina in the event that martial law is enforced, Dr. Miguel L. Culaciati, Home Minister announced yesterday in detailed instructions which were issued to police authorities, it was learned today.

Dr. Culaciati clarified the measures to be taken in view of the distinct tightening of wartime tension throughout the country due to increasingly vigorous anti-Axis propaganda from the United States, it was said.

Included in the martial law regulations are provisions for suspension or dissolution of publications which are found guilty of violating the wartime measures, it was said.

Enemy Warship Losses Total 47, Since Start of Battle

P.I. AIR BASE RAIDED

Under cover of powerful units of the Japanese Naval forces, large troops of the Imperial Army forces at dawn Monday, started landing operations on another point of Luzon Island in line with the Japanese forces which are continuing their march following successful landing on the southern and northern points of that island, according to an announcement made by the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 3:10 p.m. Monday.

15-DAY, WAR RESULTS GIVEN

Amazing war results were scored by the Japanese Army and Navy during 15 days from December 8, when Japan declared war on the United States and Britain, to December 22. During the period, the enemy warships either sunk, seriously damaged or captured numbered 47, ordinary vessels either captured, sunk or damaged numbered 430, and the airplanes shot down totaled 114 and those destroyed on the ground 662. In striking contrast to these enormous damages inflicted on the enemy, the Japanese damages consisted of a light cruiser slightly damaged, one torpedo-destroyer sunk, one minesweeper sunk, one minesweeper badly damaged and five special submarines not yet returned. The Japanese airplanes either lost or not yet returned totaled only 72.

PHILIPPINE BASES HEAVILY BOMBED

Domei

LISBON, December 21.—Displaying complete indifference in face of anti-aircraft gunfire, Japanese warplanes at 7:42 a.m. today, carried out an intense 35-minute bombing raid on Nichols Field and military objectives in the vicinity of Manila, according to a report received here today from Manila.

BRITISH AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—Four European officers and 40 native marines were killed when the 623-ton British auxiliary cruiser was sunk, according to a Singapore British High Command report received here today.

CONVERTED BRITISH CRUISER SUNK

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 22.—British military authorities at Singapore yesterday confirmed the report that a certain British converted cruiser was sunk near Singapore as a result of Japanese attack, it was disclosed by a Havas dispatch reaching here from Singapore today.

TWO U.S. OIL TANKERS TORPEDOED

Asahi Service

STOCKHOLM, December 21.—Two American oil tankers were attacked by unidentified submarines off California, according to a report received here. One of them is 6,912 tons gross and, while sailing at a point about 200 miles north of San Francisco, was torpedoed. An SOS signal at once was sent. The tanker was seen from a lighthouse nine miles off Cape Mendosino gradually sinking, but was still navigable. The other tanker is the Agiwald, 6,771 tons, which managed to reach Santa Cruz, 60 miles south of San Francisco. The captain of the ship said it was torpedoed by a submarine not far from the seacoast.

ATTACK CHUNGKING ARMY

Japanese in S. China After Enemy In 3rd War Zone

Domei

NANKING, December 22.—Headquarters of the Japanese expeditionary forces in South China this afternoon announced that Japanese troops Saturday night launched an offensive against the Chungking main force in the 3rd War Zone extending over Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Fukien provinces and at noon today were carrying out further operations after breaking through various enemy strongholds.

Chungking-Calcutta Line

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—Air service between Calcutta and Chungking will be inaugurated next Thursday by the Pan-American Airways, according to a report received here from Chungking today.

Il Duce Inspects Troops

Domei

ROME, December 20.—Premier Benito Mussolini today inspected a crack Italian infantry division which has been undergoing strenuous military drills in central Italy, Stefani reports.

MUST DO OUR BEST TO HEW NEW ORDER

General Senjuro Hayashi Declares Japanese Have to Break ABCD Encirclement

"We Japanese must do our best in constructing a new order in East Asia as well as in fighting to break down the encircling line," said General Senjuro Hayashi at the conference with a news reporter, says the Kokumin.

"There have recently been made up two encircling lines in the East and West of the world, one in the East with Japan as its center and the other in the West encircling Germany and Italy. In Asia, U.S., China, Britain and U.S.S.R. are surrounding Japan. In Europe, Germany and Italy are threatened by America and Britain in the West, by Iran, Iraq and Turkey in the East and by Egypt, Arabia and De Gaullist Africa in the South.

"These encircling countries are, as is easily understood by glancing at the world map, holding both sided campaigns. Russia, for example, has its West front against Germany and its East front against Japan. Britain, likewise, is fighting in the West in Iran-Iraq campaign and at the same time in Burma and Malay Peninsula. Thus, although these two encircling lines seem to be operated far apart they are indeed closely connected.

Must Crush Anglo-Saxons

"If Britain, therefore, could spare its force against Japan, the former would reinforce its power against Germany and Italy; and if America had no care in the Pacific, it might concentrate its naval power in the Atlantic, and vice versa. Therefore it is quite necessary for us to attack and break down these two lines at the same time in conjunction with Axis Powers.

"As for Japan, it must break the encircling line in the South, because in the East a vast ocean is spreading and in the West there lies an extensive continent as far as Chungking and a wide sea area in the North. Thus, strong and terrible weapons are now directed to the South for the encircling lines at the same time in Europe and Asia. There come into question two nations, Thailand in the Japanese campaign and Turkey in the German-Italian campaign. Thailand has joined the Axis front and Turkey will shortly join Germany.

"In this connection I should like to call attention to one idea," General Hayashi continued, "that is the fact that the Japanese have only little understanding for Mohammedans. Mohammedans in the world total about 400,000,000. They are the nationals of Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, India and N.E.I. and they are receiving the materials exported from our country. Yet we Japanese have little knowledge about them, still less they appreciate the idea of 'Hakko-Ichiu.' Such notion as that Japan is invading the weak races as is evident in the present Japan-China War is spreading among the Mohammedans. Propaganda of this sort is reaching Indian Nationalists to check them from relying upon Japan.

Revolt Grows Against British

"This tendency, however, has been rather changed after the outbreak of Japan-Anglo-American War. Newspapers have recently reported that there have arisen rebellions against Britain in Iran and Iraq. This seems to be the protesting tendency of Mohammedans in these countries. If Russia should begin encircling or attacking Japan, Mohammedans all over Asia would rise against Bolshevism to become friendly to Japan.

"The outbreak of the present Great East Asia War has shocked and enlightened the Japanese nation with the proclamation that the object of the War is for driving away the influence of U.S. and Britain which have been established these 400 years. While Japan had been closing the country, the Westerners were invading the South Pacific. They, Dutch, Frenchmen, and Britishers have looked down on the Asiatic races as inferior and despised them. If those Westerners had thought about Oriental races in another way, such ruthless invasion and ill-treatment would have never been affected. They are now, as it were, being visited by Heaven's Judgment for their maladministration of many years.

"We Japanese should be determined to emancipate the oppressed peoples in the Southern Sea by establishing a solid 'East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.' Soldiers and civilians who are going South must make every effort, keeping in mind the principle of 'Hakko-Ichiu' so that the Southern people would clearly understand the Japanese and the sincerity of Japan."

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

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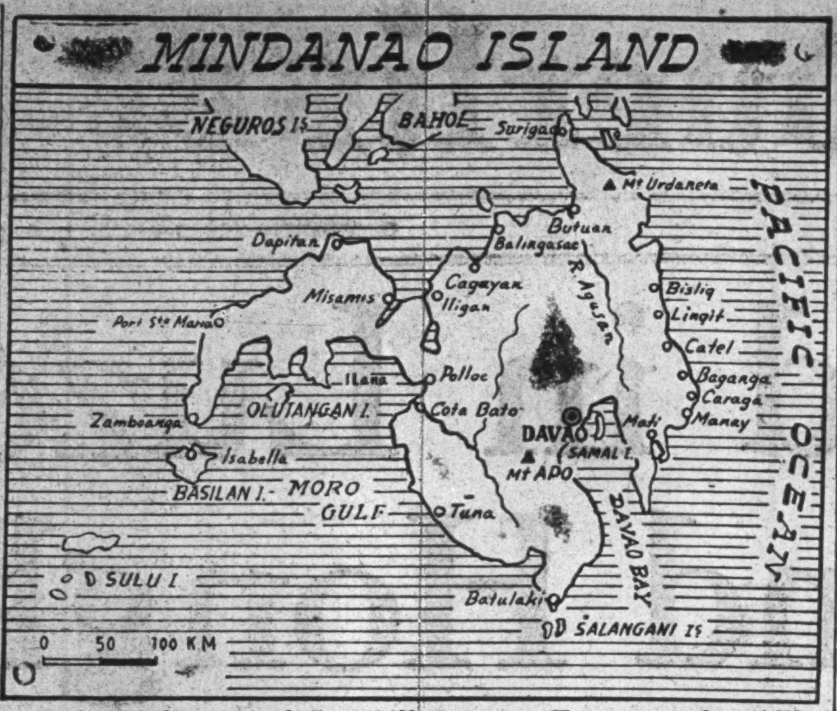

On Mindanao Island live 19,000 Japanese. The men number 12,000 and the rest are women. About 95 per cent of them are concentrated in Davao. The majority of them are engaged in the cultivation of hemp. Others make a living by running cafes, barber shops, hotels and so on while still more are fishermen, carpenters, chauffeurs and lumberjacks. Of the hemp industry the Japanese themselves own the companies. Into this island the Japanese Imperial forces are steadily and swiftly carrying their successful operations.

U.S. MAKING EFFORT TO BOLSTER MORALE

Creating All Sorts of Ridiculous Stories to Pep Up Declining National Spirit

Feeling the necessity of bolstering the national spirit from crumbling down to pieces after the successive defeats administered by the Japanese Imperial forces during the past two weeks since the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States Government is exerting every effort to resuscitate new life into the American public by broadcasting pleas intermingled with amusing propaganda by way of keeping high the morale of the nation and its outpost territories.

An episode of American machination to key up the tension of the frightened natives in occupied zones is best illustrated in the Philippine Islands now taking a terrific punishment meted out by the Japanese forces.

According to the Nichi Nichi, the Commonwealth Government recently broadcast a plea requesting shoemakers, many of whom had deserted their posts in the light of the Japanese advance, to increase their productive capacity. For without shoes, the paper says, they could not beat the Japanese, according to the sympathetic nature of the appeal.

The American Army, on the other hand, continues the same paper, is also not remaining idle in its desperate efforts to regain the public's confidence. Propaganda work is expedited for home consumption and the need to dig out pathetic stories has become inevitable to show that the country idolizes its brave defenders. For example, the Nichi Nichi cites that a few days ago, the United States Army publicized an infant, who may be destined to become a general. The story goes that the army announced that a certain Captain Kelly was recently killed in action during a Japanese air raid over a certain point on Luzon Island. The announcement explained that in recognition of the deceased's meritorious service rendered to the country, the United States Government has arranged that his son, 18 months old, will be accorded a special honor. It had the full sanction of President Roosevelt.

Later, when the promised honor was published, it was discovered that the infant has been given the privilege to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point at the recommendation of President Roosevelt. It was apparent because the authorities were preoccupied in their attempt of boosting the cause of chivalry that the infant was heralded and advertised to be enrolled at the academy, which will be only realized in 15 years at the earliest, says the Nichi Nichi.

Another example of what the American public is digesting today under a smoke screen campaign regards a conversation exchanged between the Government and the local authorities at Wake Island, whereby the Washington authorities inquired if the garrison at the island wanted anything in particular. To which, the latter replied, "Nothing but the Japanese forces." The Nichi Nichi states, the joke is that the news story appeared much later than the complete surrender of the whole island to the Japanese. From such ridiculous reports, the paper adds, the American Government is nevertheless endeavoring to "dish out hash stories" even at the cost of comical reports full of guffaws to the layman.

Hitler Statement Hails Axis Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

enforced on the German people by its same enemies as today.

"The course which this war has taken so far confirmed the correctness of the realization of the Fuehrer to an increasing degree, especially when the war in the East broke out which acquired dimensions surpassing all conceptions of the past. The magnitude of the theater of the war, closely connecting the actual war operations with the political and eonomic war, as well as the numerical size of the army in comparison with the other services of the armed forces urged the Fuehrer to influence most decisively the armament and operations of the army and to reserve for himself all essential decisions on this field.

"Consequently, by logically following his decision of February 4, 1938, and in full appreciation of the services rendered by the former Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Field Marshal von Brauchitsch, the Fuehrer decided to unite in his own hands the command of the entire Armed Forces with the High Command of the Army. For this reason he issued the following proclamation to the soldiers of the Army and armed SS:

'Soldiers of the Army and the Armed SS!

Struggle Near Climax

'The struggle for the freedom of our nation, for the securing of the conditions for the future existence of our nation, for the elimination of the possibility of making war on us every 20 or 25 years under a new pretext—but fundamentally always for the same Jewish-capitalistic interests—this gigantic struggle is nearing its climax and turning point. The German Reich as Italy and the other States allied to us have had the good fortune of winning a new friend and comrade in arms in their common struggle, namely the world Power—Japan. With the amazingly rapid annihilation of the American Pacific Fleet and of the British forces in Singapore as well as the occupation of numerous British-American bases in East Asia by the Japanese forces the war is entering a new phase favorable for us.

'We now also stand before decisions of world-wide importance. After their unforgettable and unprecedented victories against the most dangerous enemy of all times our armies in the East must now change over from mobile warfare to trench warfare because of the sudden arrival of the Russian winter. Their task will now be to hold and defend what they have achieved so far with immeasurable herpism and with heavy sacrifices until the arrival of spring.

'We expect from the new Eastern front only the same what German soldiers had to do during the four Russian war winters 25 years ago. Every German soldier must set an example to our faithful allies. Apart from this new formations of German soldiers will be put up and new and still better arms will be used. The protection of the front to the West from Kirkenes to the Spanish border will be increased. The difficulties of organizing the connections within this front which is today spanning the entire European Continent including a part of North Africa are to be overcome. This task also will be achieved.

'The preparations for the immediate resumption of the offensive in the East in order to finally destroy our opponent must be made immediately. The introduction of decisive other war measures is impending. These tasks require that the Army and the Home Front are to be brought to the highest degree of preparedness in order to meet the coming events.

'The main pillar in the fight of the armed forces, however, is the Army. I have therefore made up my mind to take over personally the leadership of the Army in my capacity as supreme commander of the German Armed Forces.

'Soldiers! I know the war already from four years of gigantic fighting in the West during 1914—18. I have lived through the horrors of nearly all the great battles being nothing else than a common soldier. Twice I have been wounded and I was threatened with blindness. Therefore nothing that may be troubling and worrying you at the moment is unknown to me. However, after four years of war I have not doubted for a single moment that my people would rise again. As a common soldier of the German Army merely with the help of my fanatical willpower I have won the unity of the German people after 15 years of fighting and thus the German people were liberated from the death sentence of Versailles.

'My soldiers! You will therefore understand that my heart belongs entirely to you, that my will and my work is serving only the greatness of my and of your nation and my mind and determination know nothing else but the annihilation of the enemy which means final victory! Whatever I can do for you, my soldiers of the Armed Forces and the SS, shall be done. What you can, and will do for me that I know: you will follow me loyally and obediently until the Reich and our German nation are definitely safe. God Almighty will not deny victory to His bravest soldiers.

'Fuehrer's Headquarters, December 21, 1941.'"

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

AMERICA CONFIRMS ONE-COMMAND MOVE

U.S. and Britain Rushing To Put Both Forces Under Joint Authority

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—The White House at Washington today formally announced that the United States and British Governments are rushing plans for the formation of an Allied Command, placing the fighting forces of both nations under one joint military authority, according to a Washington dispatch.

Discussion of the plan is being carried on both at Washington and London, it was said, through meetings between the British military mission in Washington and United States war leaders and between the United States military mission in London and military and naval leaders in the British capital.

Authoritative quarters here expressed the belief the cooperation under discussion would embrace economic as well as military action with the military authority being divided into army, navy and air commands.

Supreme War Council

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—Besides the formation of an allied military command, President Roosevelt is aiming at the formation of a supreme war council, according to a Washington report received here today.

President Roosevelt this afternoon held a long conference with high United States army and naval chiefs, Havas reported from Washington today.

The meeting was attended by Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, Havas said.

A communique issued by the United States Navy Department today said that there are indications that unidentified submarines are operating along the Atlantic coast of the United States, Havas reports from Washington.

Doubt Any Result

Appointment of Admiral Earnest Joseph King as the new Commander-in-Chief of the Combined United States Fleet is a subject of derision in informed quarters in Japan.

These circles would not dispute the fact that Admiral King is a distinguished authority on submarine warfare. They seriously doubt whether the new commander of the combined American fleet will prove to be equal to the task of restoring to any appreciable extent the prestige which has been lost by the American Navy as the result of the Sea Battle of Hawaii, in which all the principal units of the American Pacific Fleet were sent to the bottom by the Japanese Naval Forces.

Observers acquainted with the circumstances of the appointment of Admiral King, according to the Nichi Nichi, are voicing the opinion that the selection was part of a plan to prevent further deterioration in the morale of the American people, which has been seriously affected by the defeat suffered by the Pacific Fleet in the Battle of Hawaii.

These observers, however, do not bar completely the possibility of the new Commander-in-Chief of the combined American Fleet which comprises the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic Fleets, making an effort to improve the position of the American Naval Forces in the Pacific area by resorting to guerilla or submarine warfare on which he is a recognized expert. They would not be surprised should American undersea craft attack Japanese vessels at sea in an attempt to cut off Japan's line of communication. They refuse to believe that American submarines can make any serious cut in Japan's Naval power, whose supremacy has been established by the overwhelming victory which has been scored by the Imperial Navy in the Battle of Hawaii and subsequently, in the Battle of the Malay Coast in which two British battleships and another craft were sunk. The fact is pointed that the United States Asiatic Fleet based at Manila which compromised about 20 submarines at the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the United States has been as inactive as though it had ceased to exist for the past two weeks.

"In this connection, the Nichi Nichi explains that Admiral Hart, commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, who is as distinguished an authority on submarine warfare as Admiral King, has decided to carry on at the special request of President Roosevelt although he has long reached the age limit.

"The paper suggests that the continued presence of Admiral Hart at the head of the American Asiatic Fleet will help to keep up the fiction that the American Naval Forces in East Asia have been using guerrilla warfare with a large measure of success ever since the outbreak of hostilities, a fiction which was fabricated by the American Government taking advantage of a statement jointly issued on December 15 by the Army and Navy Departments of the Imperial Headquarters in which the people were urged to prepare for a protracted war as the enemy would use submarine and aerial warfare.

"We have crippled the naval power of the United States in the Pacific area," the Nichi Nichi says, "but we must not gloat about our victory. We must be on our guard against making light of the naval power with which our foes are still left.

"We must not be under any illusion about the strength of the navy the United States manages to maintain in East Asia. America had 92 or 93 submarines last summer. It is estimated that there are about 100 submarines possessed by the American Navy at the moment. But a large part of these vessels are over-age. An estimate put the number of efficient undersea craft possessed by America at 40.

"Some of these under-age submarines have a range of more than 10,000 miles and can operate for two months away from their bases. But 40 hostile submarines in the Pacific and Atlantic would not constitute any serious threat to us. There is reason for believing that the commander of the American Naval Forces in East Asia will think thrice before sending submarines to harass the Japanese Navy, which has perfected tactics of meeting undersea raiders.

"The Americans seem to be pinning great hope on Admiral King and Admiral Hart. It will not be long before they learn to their chagrin that admirals with a good knowledge of submarine warfare will not turn a defeat into victory. Several factors go into making a victory. Moral factors count more than physical. The brilliant victory in the Battle of Hawaii was scored by a navy whose personnel was trained and tempered as any naval personnel ever was."

Dapper Manila, Now Worried and Silent As Calendar Ushers in Christmas Week

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—Citizens of Manila who fled the city during Japan's initial air attacks are now flocking back to their homes, reported a dispatch arriving here from Manila today.

Manila's Christmas season usually begins this week, but owing to nightly blackouts and air-raid alarms the spirit of the populace has completely been subdued, said the report.

A large number of private cars have either been commandeered by the authorities or driven out of the city by fleeing citizens, and have all but disappeared from Manila's avenues and boulevards. Furthermore, remaining cars are prohibited from sounding their horns and the once dapper metropolis of the Philippines is now deathly silent, said the report.

Despite reports to the contrary, information on the imminent fall of Hongkong and landing of Japanese troops on Davao have filtered in to bring further strain on the local citizens concluded the dispatch.

79th Diet Session To Begin Dec. 24

(Continued from Page 1)

Vice-Speaker will be conducted by all the Members of the House.

5. The House will be organized Thursday, December 25, under the new Speaker.

6. The opening ceremony will be held on Friday, December 26.

In view of the prevailing war situation, the House, though regularly scheduled to go into recess on December 27 to be reconvened on January 20, will be so arranged that all the members will be ready for any extraordinary sitting during the recess, it was also agreed at the conference.

Only Half of Last Year

Self admonition of the Japanese nation since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is remarkably reflected in social phenomena, according to the Osaka Prefectural Department. The criminals arrested during 10 days beginning December 8 in Osaka Prefecture dwindled some 50 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year and a decrease is also seen in the number of theatergoers. The most affected is the business in the gay quarters.

Tojo Makes Report To His Majesty At Imperial Palace

Premier General Hideki Tojo made a report to the Throne upon general administrative matters under his jurisdiction, when he was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor at the Imperial Palace at 9:50 a.m. Monday. Premier General Tojo retired from the Imperial Palace at 11 a.m. the same day.

JAPAN NAVY MASTER OF ASIA, SAYS ROME

Fascist Circles Believe British and American Losses Removed Obstacles

Domei

ROME, December 20.—Japanese military operations in distant Borneo have further substantiated the fact that Japan's Navy has seized command of the Asiatic waters, well-informed military quarters here declared today in commenting on the British withdrawal from Penang and the Japanese offensive against Hongkong.

Hongkong, together with Manila and Singapore, have formed the three vital points in the British-United States triangular East Asiatic naval sphere, these quarters asserted, adding, by it the two Powers have controlled South China waters and at the same time, formed offensive and defensive bases against Japan's southward advance.

With the destruction of the United States Pacific Fleet and the fall of Hongkong imminent, Japanese operations can be executed now without facing any threat whatsoever, these circles declared.

Moreover, as a result of the British withdrawal from Penang, the severance of communication routes between India and Great Britain must be reckoned with and now, Singapore's fate is but a matter of days since the Japanese occupation of Penang has placed Singapore within range of Japanese bombers operating from the newly acquired base, it was said.

In order to recuperate from this heavy setback which British forces in southern Asia have suffered, Great Britain has come to the realization that it can be accomplished only by effecting general mobilization and to construct airplanes and battleships in a hurry, these experts asserted.

By breaking the British-American economic blockade, Japan now is in a position to obtain supplies within the East Asiatic sphere, these quarters pointed out.

U.S. General in Rangoon

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—Major-General George Brett, chief of the United States army air corps, arrived in Rangoon yesterday aboard a heavy bomber from the Near East, it was reported from Rangoon today.

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VICTORIA POINT FALL ENDANGERS BRITISH

Capture of Strategic Post in N. Malaya Gives Japan Striking Choice

The rifle-carrying neo-Samurai of Japan is writing new military tales in East Asia. Braving gunfire, inclement weather and jungles and swamps, they have cut across the northern tip of Malaya and have occupied Victoria Point, a valuable strategic outpost. Its importance lies in the fact that it is the jumping-off station for British warplanes operating either from Burma or from Malaya. To the Rangoon High Command it was the last southern airport linking Alor Star and Penang in Malaya. Its loss is undoubtedly serious, although England is endeavoring to minimize its military importance by pointing out its geographical isolation from the rest of Burma.

When the British Empire air route was inaugurated, Victoria Point at once became a needful emergency landing field for airplanes. Many world-famous pilots during their globe-circling adventures have passed over it, while British aviators blazing air trails to Australia and New Zealand have landed there for refuelling or short stopover. Sir Allan Cobham, Sir Charles Kingsford Smith, Miss Jean Batten, Miss Amy Johnson, John Mollison, Permantier, Moll, Pendergast and American "Tiger" flier Roscue Turner have flown over it, recognizing its importance in the Melbourne-London air link. Many of these noted fliers have passed away within the last few years, but Victoria Point as an air station remains. When the London-Melbourne air pageant was held, this unassuming air outpost came into international prominence. Then the disappearance of Sir Charles Kingsford Smith off the coast of Mergui highlighted Victoria Point, which was the first station to flash the news that "Smithy's" Southern Cross had not passed over the airport, although overdue for more than two hours. From the standpoint of British aviation development, Victoria Point can be regarded as a historical landmark.

Japanese Occupation Significant

The Japanese occupation of this airport is significant, for Japanese war birds have been doubly enabled to successfully attack ships plying between Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta. According to information available, Victoria Point for the present is unsuitable for housing a sizeable squadron of warplanes. Heavy bombers cannot take off loaded with "cannon" bombs, because its run-way is not extensive. The hangar also is not very large. It has a wireless station capable of contacting Rangoon, Akyab, Penang and Singapore. Soon after the outbreak of the European war and with the rise of tension in Eastern Asia, improvements were made to make it a moderate military air station. Now that it has fallen into the hands of Japanese forces, further improvements will be carried out to make it suitable for housing heavy bombers.

The town of Victoria Point has no direct land communication either with Mergui or other important towns in the Tennaserim Division. It is an isolated spot surrounded on three sides by the Tennaserim Yoma which forms a natural barrier against the Thai-controlled Kra. Its land route to Mergui is extremely perilous and not travelworthy. Prior to the start of hostilities a fortnightly shipping service used to be run between Victoria Point and Rangoon via Tavoy by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. Besides, there are several mountain paths and jungle tracks leading toward Mergui, but they are very seldom used because of the general antipathy of the populace to undergo physical hardship. Now that the region has been wrested from Burma, it can be imagined that the Rangoon command will accelerate its war efforts in Mergui taking due advantage of the geographical handicaps which are undoubtedly unfavorable to any overland offensive from the Kra sector.

The localities surrounding Victoria Point are rich in tungsten ore and teak forests. Wild elephants, tigers and other species of the animal kingdom including poisonous snakes are found in abundance. The people there can be grouped into two classes—part Thai and part Burman and full Burman. Twenty miles from the town human habitations are extremely scarce, except a sprinkling of wild people who live in jungles cursing malaria and black fever. In this region there are unexploited gold deposits and other mineral resources.

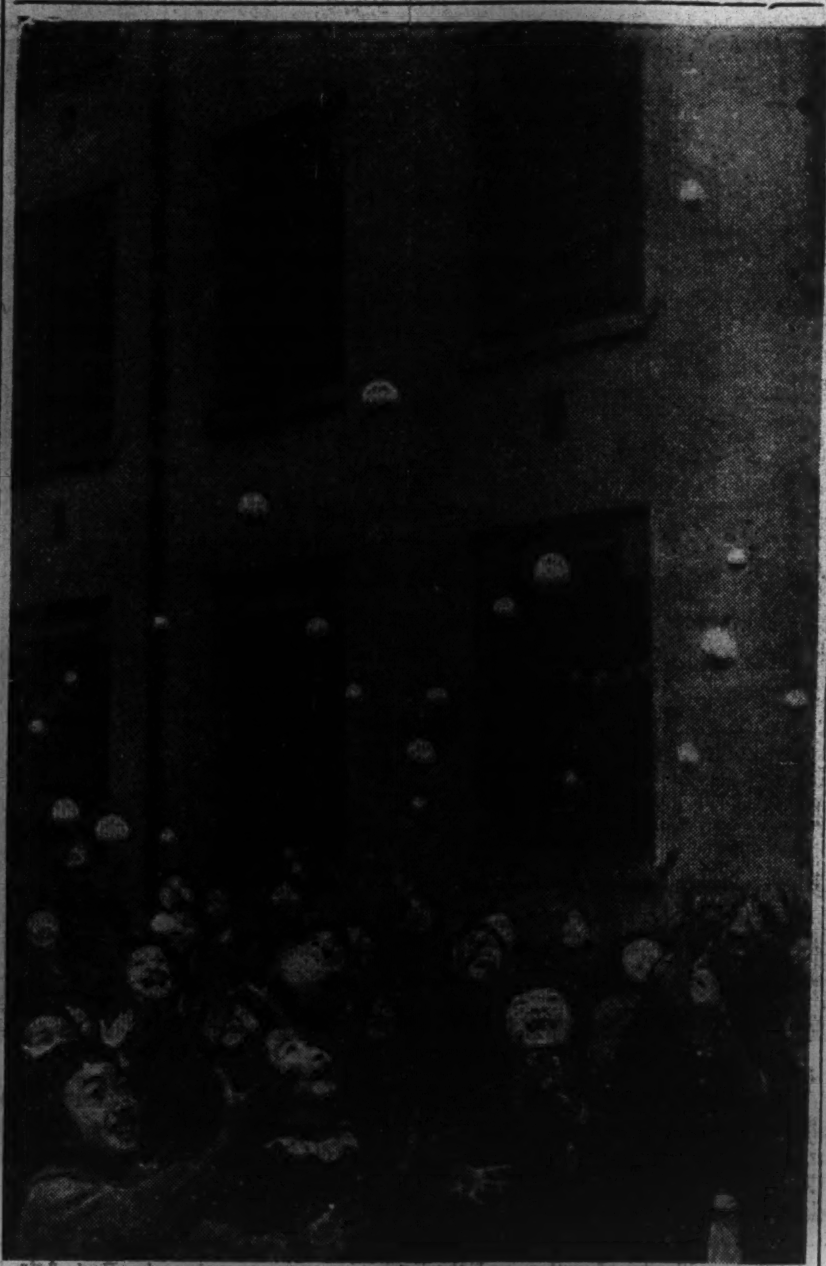
Raiding Post Utility

From this topographical background it will be realized that Victoria Point offers a well-timed opportunity to Japanese forces to utilize it as a raiding post. The British troops dispatched to Mergui cannot make any land attack on the locality. Neither can they stage a landing operation, firstly because waters around the approaches of the town are shallow necessitating the services of smaller vessels, and secondly because such transhipment would suffer direct attacks from Japanese bombers. Of course, British warplanes coming from Mergui or Rangoon can conduct bombing sorties on Victoria Point—a possibility which greatly depends on the early arrival of strong R.A.F. detachments in Burma. On the other hand Mergui and Rangoon cannot afford to engage in air duels being themselves under constant fire from the Japanese Wild Eagles. Therefore, the military initiative is now in the hands of Japanese commands on the spot and not on the British command in Rangoon.

Any seaborne traffic from Calcutta and Rangoon destined for Penang and Singapore shall have to negotiate the Bay of Bengal sea-lane which is now under constant observation of the Japanese warplanes operating from the Victoria Point base. Even British convoys and warships patroling between Penang, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta shall have to be extremely careful to keep away from the searching eyes of the Japanese war hawks. Furthermore, reinforcements to be landed either in Moulmein or in Tavoy by sea will have to share a tragic fate. In brief, the occupation of Victoria Point has completely pierced the British shipping line between Malaya and Eastern India. In addition, the utilization of the Victoria Point wireless station by the Japanese forces has placed not only the transhipment operations at a serious disadvantage, but has brought new dangers to British warships engaged in patrol duties.

In view of these facts, if Britain declares that Victoria Point is of no military value, such a statement will not be relevant. With further Japanese fortifications a battle in North Tennaserim is expected to take place, and it is likely that Mergui area will fall eventually into the possession of Japan-Thai forces. Mergui, before the annexation of Burma by Britain, was a province of the then Siam. Consequently, it can be anticipated that the Pibul Songgram Government will strive forward to recover it, thereby effacing the humiliating scar of the past Burmese victory at Authiya, which resulted in the shifting of the Siamese capital to Bangkok.

Happy and They Have a Reason



National School pupils in Tokyo are jubilant over 25,000 dozens of rubber balls presented to them by French Indo-China as a token of friendship to commemorate the Japan-French Indo-China Joint Defense Pact. The photo shows a group of girls playfully catching the balls after they were distributed Monday through the Tokyo Association of Sports Goods Dealers.

National School Pupils Get Rubber Balls Presented by F.I.C. to Perpetuate Pact

National school pupils in the capital were beaming with smiles Monday not because school vacation is approaching, but for the first time in many, many months, they laid hands on genuine rubber balls, which were donated as presents by the Government of French Indo-China in commemoration of the historic conclusion of the joint defense pact signed between that country and Japan.

It is claimed the balls were manufactured of rubber specially imported from French Indo-China. By way of perpetuating the event, each ball is inscribed in color-printed words reading "In memory of the Japan-French Indo-China Joint Defense Declaration."

The much awaited gifts of rubber balls were distributed in Tokyo through the Tokyo Association of Sports Goods Dealers. It is expected the distribution will be completed by Wednesday when about 25,000 dozens of balls are disposed of to boys and girls. At the Keika National School in Kyobashi-ku, where a distribution was made, it was found the small balls for girls were each sold for 24 sen while the large ones cost 48 sen apiece. Each ball measures 2.5 and 4 inches in diameter for boys' and girls' usages respectively.

By Wednesday, the association will dispose of in Tokyo 19,800 dozens of the small and 6,250 dozens of the large balls. This is to say that 25 out of every 100 of the Tokyo national school boys will receive a ball while the share among the girl pupils will be about 8 per 100 pupils.

British Domination Doomed to Collapse

(Continued From Page 6)

marking the end of British rule in East Asia. England's prestige, England's power, England's opportunities to exploit China will then be wiped out.

As Japanese triumphs mount, they will serve to inspire not only Indians but all other Asiatic peoples to rise up and throw off the yoke of Anglo-Saxon oppression.

The Japanese will lead the way. The Japanese will give their lives that others may live—that others may enjoy the true blessings of a free life .....Not a life spent in gathering the crumbs so scarce and so bitter as are thrown out by the domineering Anglo-Saxons.

Don't be deceived by bombastic declarations that the death-defying charge of Japanese soldiers into the face of certain death is a mere manifestation of the fatalistic nature of the Japanese. They are inspired by the conviction that they are fighting for a just cause. They believe that every success brings closer the day of emancipation for the peoples of all Asia. Life to them is dear, but death is more dear when they know that through death, millions of others will live in a glorious future—a future of Asia for all Asiatics. . . .

WANG CALLS MEETING OF NANKING LEADERS

Asks All to Cooperate With Japan to Emancipate E. Asia Peoples

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 14.—President Wang Ching-wei called a meeting at 9 a.m. yesterday, attended by Chen Kung-po, Mayor of Shanghai, General Lin Yu-fen, Commissioner of the Pacification Commission for Kaifeng, Kao Kuang, Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, General Chuang Cho, Director-General of the North Kiangsu Office of the Military Commission, General Li Chang-kiang, Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Army Corps, General Yeh Peng, Commissioner of the Pacification Commission for Wuhan, General Hu Yu-kun, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacification Forces on the border of Kiangsu and Honan, Tsai Pei, Mayor of Nanking, General Yang Chung-hua, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacification Forces on the border of Kiangsu and Anhwei, General Hwang Ta-wei, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacification Forces on the border of Fukien and Kwangtung, Chang Jen-li, Mayor of Hankow, Li-Shih-chun, Director-General of the Soochow Office of the Rural Pacification Commission, Ni Tao-tang, Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government and Fu Shih-yueh, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government.

"President Wang exhorted all those present at the meeting to cooperate with the National Government in the maintenance of public safety and the strengthening of military force. In the meantime, he pointed out, the general public should be acquainted with the purpose of Japan's war against Britain and U.S.A., viz. the emancipation of the East Asiatic peoples, and therefore, all Chinese should share the hardships with the Japanese so that the great task may be accomplished.

Following the close of the meeting, President Wang entertained the civil and military officials at dinner.

Foreigners Donating

For the destruction of the enemy of the world peace, the United States and Great Britain, cooperative spirit of foreign residents in Kobe was explicitly seen in their monetary donation made to the military authorities through the Foreign Affairs Section of the Hyogo Prefectural Office. Up to October 18 the money contributed have reached ¥16,925, says a report reaching here from Kobe, adding that donators' nationalities are German, French, Italian, Indian, Chinese, etc.

3 FUTURE SPHERES SEEN BY JAPANESE

Oriental Economist Editor Envisages Hegemony of Nippon, Germany, Anglo-Saxon

The establishment of three regional autarchic spheres. Japanese, German and Anglo-Saxon, was envisaged in an article appearing in the Chugai this morning, written by Tanzan Ishibashi, editor of the Oriental Economist.

"My observations of the greater sphere economy may vary a little from the opinions of other people in Japan. Dr. Walther Funk, in his many public statements in the past, has spoken quite frequently of this greater sphere economy centering around Germany, leaving the other world areas completely out of the picture. Herein is left a big problem which might be well considered.

"According to Dr. Funk, the object of the greater sphere economy in Europe is to provide an autarchic system, by providing itself with all important materials. Otherwise Europe would never achieve economic independence. However, in view of the fact that it peacetime, such a program may result in overproduction, and not contribute to the raising of the standard of living of the community, the Funk plan envisages the exportation of these surplus products and at the same time the importation of raw materials from areas outside the sphere.

Another Large Influence

"When there is only one greater sphere economy in the world, perhaps such a plan may be rational but when another large sphere economy is to be set up in another part of the world, there may be some difficulties in the execution of the program. How are the nations going to emerge from this difficulty? This is where I've had my doubts about the soundness of the greater sphere economy as first propounded.

"But this doubt was dispelled with the declaration of war by Japan on the United States and great Britain and by the subsequent war developments. In other words, besides the greater sphere economy revolving around the German-Italian Axis, there will be the Greater East Asia economic sphere, with Japan at the center. The British and the Americans may establish a comparable sphere within their own orbit. Thus the world will be divided into three large economic spheres. The other countries whose participation in the three areas are not yet clear. may be clarified with the passage and trend of future events.

"If the war should end in a short time, it may be necessary to revamp the above blueprint. Should the war drag out, as I think it will, the conditions leading to the establishment of these three spheres will be brought into greater relief. The solidification of these conditions, in turn, means that the war will be protracted. In such a way will the greater sphere economy come into being.

"The major difficulty which the greater sphere economy will come up against lies in the problem of supplying itself with all the necessary materials and requirements. When the United States tries to bring the South American countries into its orbit, it may have occasion to refer to the statement made by Dr. Funk who said that South America's best customer in the past has been Europe and not the United States. Further, he indicated that the nation which was able to supply South America with the necessary materials at cheap prices was Germany, rather than the United States.

"There seems to be more truth in the statement that appears on the surface. As long as the trade routes to Europe are open, it would seem that the United States will have some difficulty in bringing the South American neighbors under its wing. This situation is not only applicable in the case of the United States but also to other spheres. For instance, nations which hitherto had depended on America and England may have no small difficulty getting onto its own feet. There may be many nations which may find it more convenient to continue the past commercial relationship with the United States.

Direct Trade Cut

"Direct trade between the German and Italian spheres and the British-American spheres will be shut off for some time to come as well as between the latter and the Great East Asia sphere. And even when trade relations are established between the latter two spheres, it does not seem possible that the persons within them will be permitted to engage in free trade. Should trade be permitted between the European and East Asia spheres, commerce will only be permitted in so far as it will not injure the autarchic system of the two regions. And such a situation must be expected to continue for sometime to come.

"Thus, as long as this autarchic system is to be maintained, the enterprises within such a sphere is bound to transform accordingly. In the Greater East Asia sphere, there might be a surplus of rubber and sugar also. Further, it may be found necessary not to produce as much silk as formerly, while on the other hand, cotton production must be increased tremendously. In the United States there would be an over-production of cotton and demand for rubber. This will be the anomaly in the future economic system of the world. As during the last World War when the industrial structure underwent a change, it is to be expected that the economic system of the world will undergo a phenomenal transformation in this present war.

"Surely peace will return some day. However, by that time, the changing industrial structure will already have solidified. It would be impossible to revamp this system after the war. And should it be decided to abandon the autarchic system, a confusion worse confounded will take place.

"In this article, I have tried to give a glimpse of what will occur in the future economic system as a result of the Japanese declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain. If future events should vindicate this observation which I have made, it will be necessary to formulate concrete proposals for its realization."

Poet Noguchi Inspired by Japan's Victories Creates Poem: Explosion of Pearl Harbor

Inspired by the great military achievements scored by both the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy and the consequent reawakening of Asia. Yonejiro Noguchi, famous poet, has contributed a free-style verse entitled "Explosion of Pearl Harbor" to the Nichi Nichi, which is roughly rendered as follows:

Japan thinks the China Affair means the finale of an old history
Indeed, Asia is likened to a great serpent casting skins and is moving slowly
Asia, however, lacked a firm resolution to eliminate darkness and ignorance
Asia did not attempt to drink the wine of life Japan gave it to the lees
Japan, too, was at a loss how to refresh Asia's eyes
Neither did it know how to give it vigor, thereby writing a new page of history.
A clap of thunder
Explosion of bullets over Pearl Harbor aroused the sun
Darkness has receded instantly
The heaven dawned clearly
Asia has just opened its eyes
Its lips have started to drink liquor of rehabilitation
Japan has given
The glorious banner of East Asia development has begun to wave in the morning breeze
Pacific islands....Guam, Davao, Wake, Midway
All have begun to shed the brilliancy of blue and red jewels they have on their heads
To answer and reflect the light of creation flowing over the Pacific
The first page of a new history has just begun, replacing an old one
All the above islands have been grouped into one chapter. A new century is on.
The attack of Hongkong has just begun
The fall of Manila and ruin of Singapore will be forthcoming soon
Destruction, destruction, destroy all things old
Take all these, God of War, as war sacrifices
The God of War will accept them.
No construction without destruction
This is war opening a new century
God of War, be patient for a while, and then permit us to complete destruction.

JAPANESE EVACUEES FROM BURMA MEET

Natives Want to Be Included In East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, They Say

Fifty Japanese evacuees from Burma met Sunday afternoon at the Toyoken Restaurant, Hibiya, to discuss the country from which they were recently obliged to evacuate because of the strained situation though most of them had built up their economic position in Burma by the efforts of almost 40 years.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Japan-Burma Society. Hyogoro Sakurai, President of the Society and other officials were there, to meet the 50 evacuees.

The opinions expressed by those evacuees concerning the condition in Burma were mainly as follows:

"Burmese themselves have often told us that they were sincerely desiring to be included in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere so that Burma could be just as happy and peaceful as Manchoukuo. Indians are also saying that when a war develops in Burma, they cannot fire against Japanese soldiers. The tendency to avoid war is very strong among the Burmese people.

"British soldiers in Burma are lazy and indolent, and yet they are speaking of rejecting Japanese advance. They do not know their own weakness.

"In Burma Buddhist priests are all powerful, and are also leading all popular movements. The people obey priests more willingly and faithfully than they do the words of officials. As they are all ardent Buddhist believers, they are naturally very favorably inclined toward Japan, which is also a Buddhist nation.

"It is China affair that has particularly effected to make the relation between Japan and Burma close. That is to say, since the affair, the Burma route was opened for carrying goods to Chungking.

"Recently many Chinese are coming to Burma from Chungking. The Burmese are surprised to see those Chinese indulging in luxuries. The people are wondering where they got their money, and thus among them there is rapidly developing conflicting attitudes.

"Great Britain might have thought that by holding Burma the safety of India was assured. But it will now be very difficult, because the falsehood of Britain is now clearly revealed. When the British influence is removed, then those who have been obliged to evacuate Burma will be able to make development afresh in that country, never to be driven out again."

Reich Financial Power Is Sound Despite War

(Continued from Page 6)

the war. England's indebtedness is three times higher. The Reich's present indebtedness is more than compensated by the enlargement of the German economy and by the increase of population and territory in the South and in the East.

Austria, Sudetenland, Memel, Danzig and the Eastern Areas surpass this indebtedness by a big margin. The increase of the economic and tax power of the Reich will continue for many decades to come. Therefore, it will be possible to pay the necessary interests on the Reich's bonds and to decrease the indebtedness. Even after the war, the situation on the money and credit markets will make it necessary for the Reich to continue the liquidation of the debt with a new issue of bonds. In future, the liquidation will function as smoothly as now.

Big Tasks After War

After the war, Germany will have to finance new tasks, such as housing, colonies and old-age pensions. However, the expenditures caused by the war will be gradually eliminated. The national income will increase and herewith also the tax-receipts, despite the fact that the rates for income-taxes will be reduced. A decrease of taxes, an extension of social measures, and a real liquidation of the Reich's debts will be carried on in due time. For such measures several factors, as for instance, the money demands of the German economy, the current financial requirements, the situation on the market, and others have to be taken into consideration.

People who hoped Germany would collapse under financial burdens will have to alter their opinions. The German financial power is stronger than ever before and is steadily increasing.

Flooded With Foreigners

As a result of the recent promulgation of the Provisional Measure Ordinance governing foreigners' travel, etc., busy days have been continuing to the officials of the Hyogo Prefectural Foreign Affairs Section, says a report reaching here from Kobe, adding that the office is flooded every day with foreigners of various nationalities seeking special permission to live within the city of Kobe or to travel into other prefectures except Kobe. Foreigners who live there cannot come to their offices in Osaka without the special permission, it is further reported.

Schools Transfer

As a temporary wartime measure all the marine mercantile schools of this country now under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry have been decided to be placed, from January 1 of next year, under the control of the Marine Affairs Board founded recently as the General Headquarters for the wartime shipping administration. The schools to be transferred to the new board are two higher marine mercantile schools in Tokyo and Kobe and seven schools in Toyama, Toba, Oshima, Kagoshima, Hiroshima, Awashima and Yuge.

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Some time when you are in a hurry, see for yourself how easy it is to get together a well-balanced, nourishing noonday lunch almost exclusively of DOMINO Brand products—Sandwiches with APPLE JAM, pickled gherkins, etc., etc.
All so wholesome, so nutritious, so excellent of flavor.
L. CAUDRELIER
YOKOHAMA

KWEILIN BASE ATTACKED

Enemy Machine-Gunned and Military Stores Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH CHINA, December 21.—Crack Japanese Army planes this afternoon conducted a surprise aerial attack upon the enemy air-base at Kweilin, important Chinese strategic town of Kwangsi Province, machine-gunned enemy troops on the ground and various military establishments there.

After dealing heavy damage, all Japanese planes returned safely to their original base.

Classified Ads.

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Rate: 5 sen per word per insertion, ¥1 minimum.

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

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AMAH wanted by Nichi-Futsu Kaikan, 3, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku. Age 20 to 30. Apply in person from 9:30 to 12 a.m.

ITALIAN diplomat wants experienced clean honest cook. Reply with references to Box 414, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED by German family at Yokohama, experienced and reliable first and second amahs. Apply Box 426, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG, efficient Japanese lady with knowledge of English, typewriting and preferably accountancy, wanted for office routine work in a foreign firm in Tokyo. State particulars to Box 408, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN house with at least 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Send particulars with plan to Millot, 15, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tel. Mita 4436 or Nihombashi 2903.

Wanted to Rent, Rural

AT once in Karuizawa, a well-furnished foreign style house, 5-6 rooms, possibly with steam heating. Apply Box 418, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

HOUSE completely furnished, including grand piano, refrigerator, Chesterfield, etc. Strictly foreign style, modern in every respect with flush toilets, two minutes from Subway, tram and bus. Box 424, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TWO rooms, bedroom and sitting room together, sunny, nicely furnished, in foreign house, Akasaka, immediately for rent. Box 420, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

BY 'non-designated foreigner. R.C.A. large cabinet size combination electric radio-gramophone, 22 tubes, with record printer. Send written offers. Box 566, Japan Times, Yokohama.

COMPLETE dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, hickory Shafted; US Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

RENTAN stove, size 6", including about 30 rentans, for immediate sale. Write Box 328, Japan Times, Tokyo.

STATIST, English economic weekly journal of January to August, 1941 issues. Imported directly from publisher. All entirely new and almost in complete running numbers. ¥4 for 5 running numbers. ¥20 for 30 numbers to first buyer only. Apply to Tokyo Central Post Office Box 262.

WILSON golf club set, Columbia electric phonographs, piano, for immediate sale. Telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

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TYPEWRITERS

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FUNERAL services will be arranged by the Tokyo Hanawa Sosai Co., Ltd., 6 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Kudan 33-4320, 3469. All legal formalities including applications to police station for death certificates will be taken care of. Tents and other requirements will be furnished gratis. Will also arrange motorcars, priests, church and graveyard. No tips required.

Situation Wanted

FOREIGNER, age 33, experienced in accounting, cost accounting and general office routine, seeks position. Apply P. O. Box 89, Yokohama.

HALF-DAY work wanted by Japanese woman, experienced in general office work at foreign firms, knows typewriting. Box 416, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama, Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel. 2-6426 c/o Kamakuraya.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, Electrolas, radio-phonographs, pianos, organs, sewing machines, washers, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, accordions, electric razors, foreign furniture, used or new, wanted. Highest price offered. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANO or grand piano wanted. Tezuka, 383, Koenji, 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant. No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Nakaku, Yokohama, Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Instruction

A KEIO University student wants to exchange Japanese lessons for English conversation. Please apply Box '23, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai (formerly the Yokohama Office of Tokyo Piano Shokai), 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 125 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

Professional Notices

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HIDEYOSHI Dental [illegible] Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. (Gradu[illegible] U. of Penn.). Dr. T. Takashi[illegible] duate Maryland Univ.). Crow[illegible] and porcelain work, and gene[illegible] dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5 chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer Branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, [illegible]-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

JUJIN Hospital, near North Entra[illegible] Shimbashi Station besides [illegible] bridge. Skin and blood disease sp[illegible] Patients accepted. Hours, until [illegible] German and English spoken.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned [illegible] supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chi[illegible] near Yokohama Railway Station. [illegible]ed in a healthy situation, facing [illegible] Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Chigasaki No. 2.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye [illegible] English and German spoken [illegible] 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. [illegible]sogo Building, Kyobashi tram [illegible] Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

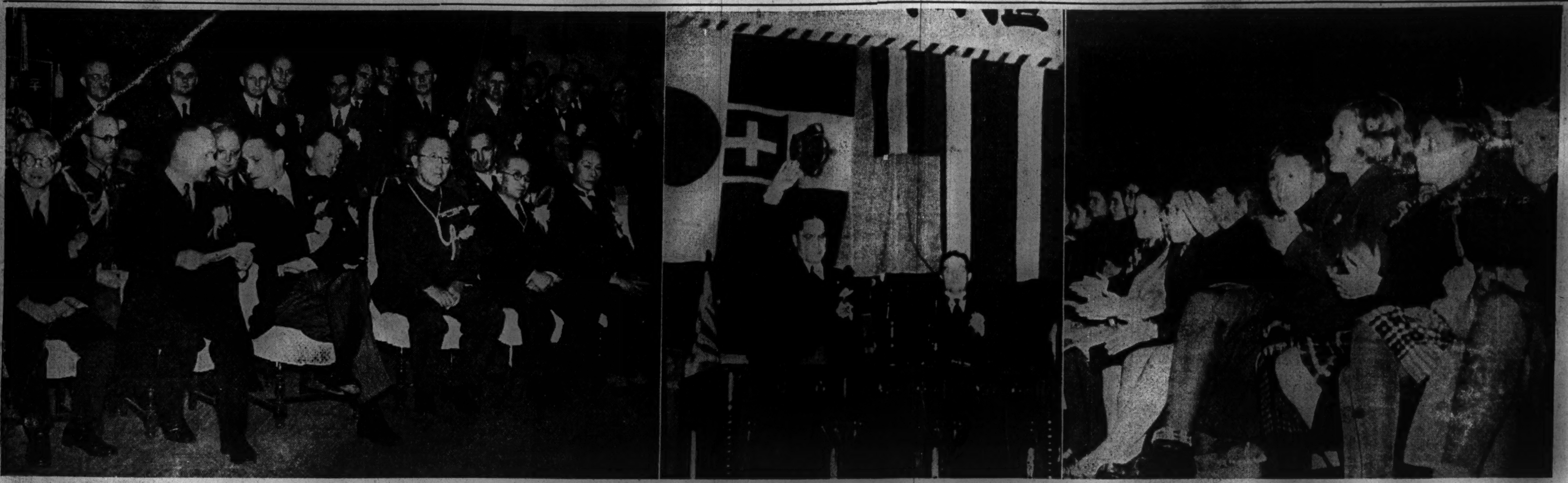
PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin a[illegible] disease specialist. English, Fr[illegible] German spoken. Hours: 9-12 [illegible] p.m., until noon on Sundays [illegible] days. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome [illegible] of Taya Store on street car li[illegible] Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imp[illegible] Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested an[illegible] glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.[illegible] and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holi[illegible] days. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospit[illegible] blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Da[illegible] ichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shi[illegible] ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Sh[illegible] bashi Station and Shimbashi Kitag[illegible] tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p[illegible] Sundays and holidays until 12 no[illegible] English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

Rally for Attainment of Axis Victory



These pictures tell of the rally at 2 p.m. Monday for the attainment of an Axis victory in commemoration of the newly concluded Tripartite Alliance. The Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Association, the Japan-Manchoukuo Central Society, Japan-Italy Friendship Society, the Japan-Thai Society and the Tokyo Municipality sponsored the rally which was held at Hibiya Public Hall. Four thousand representatives of universities, colleges, secondary schools and women's societies took part in the function. Notables as Foreign Minister Togo, German Ambassador Ott, Italian Ambassador Indelli, Manchoukuo Ambassador Li Shao-keng, Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang, Thai Ambassador Phya Sri Sena and Ministers of Hungary, Rumania and Spain attended the rally for victory. At the outset Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto gave an opening address which was followed by a resolution. In conclusion Mayor Tomejiro Okubo of Tokyo led the Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor. On the left of the picture are shown the notables who attended the rally. In the center Ambassador Indelli is giving a speech. Ambassador Ott, Ambassador Li Shao-keng, Ambassador Shu Liang and others also spoke. On the right are the faces of Axis children listening to the warm words of their leaders.

JAPANESE ATTACK TO FREE HONGKONG

City's Efforts to Exert Itself Checked by Machinations Of British

According to reports reaching here December 14 Japanese troops have reached Kowloon which is separated from Hongkong only by a narrow strip of water. The fall of this British colony is imminent, says an editorial in the Central China Daily News.

It appears that the people in Hongkong are ostriches who bury their head in the sand in the belief that they are safe. But now the time has come for the liquidation of Hongkong.

Since the signing of the Treaty of Nanking, [illegible] has ceded Hongkong to Britain [illegible] years. In these 100 years the [illegible] has been quite [illegible] in that colony numerous [illegible] been created who do not know which is their own country. Hongkong has been the birthplace of foreign slaves and compradores, and the haven of discontented and unsuccessful statesmen. It is a "dark corner" of China and the base of Anglo-American machination. The turmoil and civil strife in China during the past century were directly or indirectly inspired from Hongkong.

Hongkong is indefensible. No matter how much effort Britain has made and whatever defense works may have been built, it is an open secret that Hongkong has carried out repeated defense exercises which gives a fairly accurate idea of how this island is being defended in actual warfare. Everyone who has been in Hongkong knows that once war breaks out it is impossible to defend the island.

Fate Is Sealed

The fate of Hongkong has been sealed. The present situation reminds one of the conditions in 1922 when a general strike took place on the island. The May 30th Incident of 1925 led to a general anti-British movement in Hongkong. Following the example of the Seamen's Union, many other labor unions, including the Japan-German Labor Union and the Chi-Hsien Union as well as coolies engaged in the transportation of coal and charcoal, went on strike. They refused to cooperate with the Hongkong authorities, and, as a result, no ships could leave the [illegible] no goods could be unloaded [illegible] ships. Shipping service came [illegible] complete standstill, and Hongkong [illegible] a "dead" port. It was not [illegible] the Hongkong authorities decided [illegible] concessions to the Chinese that [illegible] was called off following [illegible] between the Hongkong [illegible] and the Chinese in [illegible] strike, the Hongkong [illegible] learned a good lesson, [illegible] changed its attitude [illegible] Chinese, by employing [illegible] to induce the Chinese [illegible] their own country. Some [illegible] scholars of the Manchu [illegible] were treated as elders in [illegible] and a few harmless and [illegible] rich businessmen were [illegible] title of "Sir." As a result, [illegible] nationalistic feelings diminished among the Chinese people of Hongkong.

Obstructed Peace Designs

Since the outbreak of the unfortunate Sino-Japanese Incident, the Hongkong authorities have afforded protection to those elements who want to continue the war, and have obstructed the work of the Peace Movement. As a result, the Communists, who cannot tolerate the peaceful situation of the world, the aimless and irresponsible politicians [illegible] shout at the top of their voice, as well as those who have been hoarding commodities and speculating in foreign exchange by virtue of their family relations with the wives of high Government officials of Chungking and who have become rich in a short time by organizing monopolies during the national crisis, have become very active under the evil influence of Britain and the United States in Hongkong. Some people described Hongkong as the paradise of adventurers. These adventurers have lost their souls, and their nationalistic sentiments. Now that the fate of Hongkong is sealed, their adventures will soon come to an end.

The War of Greater East Asia has broken out. The time has come for a re-evaluation. For many long years, the peoples of East Asia have been oppressed by Britain and the United States. Now the time has come for a final reckoning in which Hongkong is to be included.

We must settle the accounts for the whole century of aggression and oppression in Hongkong. We remember every incident and every fact very clearly and this is the time for liquidation.

Admiral Yamamoto Advises Young Officer Leave Official Matter Alone When Drinking

"Smoking or non-smoking—that may be a trifle matter to some people. As for me, I made up my mind on the outbreak of the China Affair that I would not smoke till the final execution of the affair."

This, in his long letter to a young Army officer, was said by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, the recent great exploits over the American and British Navies of which are of world wide renown.

Asked by young officer fresh from the military academy last year to give him some fatherly instructions on the military life into which the young man from the same province as the admiral was going to enter the famed Admiral wrote him a letter full of kind and suggestive words.

The letter, revealed today by the Yomiuri, is a fine guide to know of the personal character of the Navy commander according to the paper. In part it says:

"Your words that you have experienced many changes in your circumstances since your entry into the military service were read with full sympathy.

"I know I am still on my way of mental training and not qualified to give any advice on life to others. I shall, however, try to answer here some of your questions. Regarding drinking, to which I have no special liking beyond my being able to sit with others over cups of wine with some pleasure, I think I can tell you that you should go for it to such an extent that you can acquit yourself before the drinking party with unruffled state of mind. One thing I wish you to follow in this connection is that you should never talk of official matters when you are bouyant with liquor.

"As to smoking, I am not much particular, at least when the question comes to others. Smoking or non-smoking—that may be a trifle matter. On my part, however, I am firmly resolved since the outbreak of the China Affair not to smoke, to which I have remained faithful. I think I would not break the pledge till at least the final execution of the affair. Formerly it was a rule with me to have 30 cigarettes of the Sakura or similar brands.

"To your question of association with women, I will here repeat what I said years ago to the student officers of the Navy Aviation Corps at Kasumigaura, of which I was the vice-chief. I said that those who would be elated over their popularity among women could not be great in the real sense of the word.

"Now I remember my instructions given a few years ago to a group of Naval fliers. In stressed to them the importance for young officers to keep high spirits always, with constant thought of devotion to their mental and physical training. The question of marriage, I suggested, is not to be considered early because there was a tendency among young officers to marry too soon. I suggested that, generally speaking a Navy officer can be married when he reaches the rank of Lieutenant. I married at 35 and think it was not too late."

The Admiral's letter is dated September 25, 1940. In the post-script, there is this mention, according to the Yomiuri. "The late Lieutenant-Commander Nango, who died a brilliant death at Nanchang, was one of the faithful followers of my advice on marriage. He was single at the age of 32."

ENGLAND NOW LOOKING HARD FOR NEW ALLIES

Will Chinese and Indian Forget Past Pressure, Asks D.N.B.

When the British are suffering serious defeats, they are quickly looking for new allies. Since the Japanese are attacking them so vigorously in East Asia, the British all of a sudden remember, that Chinese and Indians are also human beings with whom the war could perhaps be continued without precious British blood having to be sacrificed, says D.N.B.

It is true, however, that a few days ago, a British report still stated: "The last Japanese air raid caused no casualties in Hongkong. Only a few Chinese and Indians were killed."

This evaluation forms in no way a contrast to the fact, that England expects the same nations to save her dangerously menaced empire. Chinese and Indians being no human beings in British eyes does not relieve them of the obligation to spill their blood for England's interests. The only question is, whether her new allies will forget so quickly what England has done to them: Whether China will forget that it was the British Government together with the opium Jew Sassoon who brought China to the verge of the abyss, and whether India will forget that thanks to the rapacious British exploitation the average Indian today can neither live nor die.

Laws for Control Of Enemy Property Promulgated Today

The Enemy Property Control Law and the appended laws and regulations will be promulgated and enforced today. These legislative bills were approved at the 78th extraordinary Diet session. Regulations implementing these laws will be made known Wednesday. For the time being, the United States and the British Empire with their dominions will be designated as enemies by the Finance Minister. Men who are in charge of the enemy property will be named by the same Minister. The authority of disposing of enemy property will be left to these men. If necessary, the Finance Minister is authorized to order these men to sell enemy property or to do other necessary matters.

U.S. MILITARY KICKS BACK AT OFFICIALS

Rift in Relation Between Army And State Department Exposed, Nichi Nichi Says

Serious confrontation of opinion between the State Department and the military in the United States resulting from the recent miserable defeat of the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor plus harsh criticisms against Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and other naval authorities are considerably darkening the present and future situation of that country, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to the Nichi Nichi. The cable has the following to say:

"An unwary hint was given by the American State Department to the military toward the end of the Washington parleys among Ambassadors Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu on one hand, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the other, that Japan would stoop to the United States to effect a compromise. This news was subsequently transmitted to the Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor with the result that it stopped patrol services by its air forces for 30 minutes. This 30 minutes preordained the United States to decide on its future destiny indefinitely. The military is now trying to shift the responsibility for the irrecoverable losses at Hawaii to the State Department because of this reason, while the latter persists the responsibility is to be borne by the former. An ugly mud-slinging thus prevails over these State leaders.

"The military does not change its attitude of transferring part of the responsibility for the reason that they stopped air patrol for a while on being told so by the State Department. The American citizens as a whole repose no confidence in the recent official announcement sponsored by him, and are avoiding reference to anything suggestive of the virtual annihilation of the Pacific Fleet by the Japanese Air Forces. Caustic criticisms thus are piled against the State Department for keeping secret the real results of the damage done at Pearl Harbor. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, and Secretary of State Hull, not to speak of Navy Secretary Knox, are threatened to be blamed sharply."

Meanwhile, British newspapers agree in sharp condemnation of the Government for keeping the fatal blow given to the British Navy and Air Forces in Malaya also says a Buenos Aires cable to the Nichi Nichi. The cable says:

"All the British press is united in blaming the Government for having caused the people to believe that the British defenses in Malaya are invulnerable. Almost every day, British papers in their editorials point out that lack of a necessary number of airplanes and airfields in that district was responsible for an abject defeat on the British part and that this induced the Japanese forces to sink the Prince of Wales and Repulse and to effect landing on the Malay Peninsula. They are approaching the Government to mention the real cause and situation. Some papers went to the length of saying that stimulated by the United States action for having dismissed the responsible officers is connection with the defeat of the Battle of Hawaii, Britain also should follow the same step."

BRITAIN'S GENERALS TO HOLD POSITIONS

Contrast With U.S. Which Removed Officers for Pacific Debacle

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, December 22.—Reports from London indicate that the British military commanders in East Asia whose optimistic forecasts have proved false in the course of the events of the last days will retain their posts while the U.S. commanders in East Asia have been replaced immediately after the setbacks.

The London press bitterly comments on this contrast of handling the military situation. Particular emphatic comments are contained in the Australian press strongly advocating immediate changes in the British High Command on Malayan territory. The Melbourne correspondent of the London Times reports that the adherents of the former Prime Minister Menzies now claimed that the present situation was a "tragic justification" of Menzies' attempts of obtaining a stronger representation of Australia in the British War Cabinet which, however, failed. The correspondent recalls that Menzies, above all, tried to gain for his country a large influence on the British at strategic policy in the Pacific.

Japanese Can Strike at Will

In another article the Times writes about the situation in the Far East that the Japanese forces at the present had a dangerous liberty of action and the possibility of hitting wherever they think it advisable, adding that the Japanese High Command certainly would make use of this freedom of action to the utmost. The paper expresses hope that Britain and the U.S.A. would be able to regain the supremacy in the Pacific realm stating that the recent events in the Pacific showed the results of even a temporary loss of naval superiority. The paper points out that, after the loss of the "Prince of Wales" and the "Repulse" Britain was in an even worse position than in 1781 when the British Fleet temporarily lost its supremacy in the Western Atlantic to the French.

The Daily Mail in an article on the East Asia situation writes that the war in this part of the world had now revealed the mistakes and shortcomings which had been noticed already on earlier occasions but which only very few observers thought would turn out so disastrously. London political quarters point out that in a secret session of the House of Commons it was presumably stressed that the mistakes made during former campaigns were now being repeated in the East Asia.

The statement of an M.P. was to the effect that the population was greatly disquieted about the situation in East Asia even greater than at the time of the Crete campaign. The speculations that the events in East Asia would result in a large-scale Government reshuffle were characterized, however, by these quarters as premature. Nevertheless greatest attention has been accorded to the fact that the leader of the critically inclined wing of the Labor Party, Shinwell, scored a great success when he, supported by the members of all parties forced the Government to shorten the Parliament's Christmas recess by 12 days. This fact is commented upon as being wholly significant for the unrest about the situation in East Asia prevailing at the present in London.

With regard to the necessity of enforcing drastic measures in East Asia the opinion may be heard that the negotiations about the reorganization of the Supreme War Command which are now taking place in Moscow and Washington afford the British Government the opportunity of taking the necessary measures in East Asia. In connection with Australia's demand to have a larger representation in the British Empire High Command in the Pacific realm Lord Privy Seal Attlee declared before the House of Commons that Australia would be represented in the War Council of which Duff-Cooper, the newly appointed Minister of Far Eastern affairs with headquarters in Singapore will be the chairman.

For Those Who Want to Know Realities of East Asia

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN
A Review of Far Eastern Affairs

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

DECEMBER NUMBER

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CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS
(October 21—November 20, 1941)
DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL:
Address by the Prime Minister at the Extraordinary Session of the Diet, November 17, 1941—Address by Foreign Minister Togo at the Extraordinary Session of the Diet, November 17, 1941

A Publication of
The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan
Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo
Phone: Ginza (57) 5461

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FARMER-SETTLERS RECOMMENDED SENT

Committee Finds Sending of 200,000 Families to Manchoukuo Needed

Japan should send a total of 200,000 farming households to Manchoukuo in the second five-year industrial development plan beginning next year in that country, it was recommended by the Colonization Work Industry Committee on Saturday when the committee met at the official residence of the Overseas Minister, according to the Asahi.

The committeemen discussed for hours the necessary steps to be taken for the enforcement of the program in Manchoukuo and reached the conclusion that 200,000 farming households had to be sent to Manchoukuo from Japan in accordance with the original plan, although Japan might be compelled to send out a great number of farmers to the southern regions in the future.

The committee's recommendation will be laid before the Manchurian Affairs Board and the Ministries concerned before formally introduced to the Cabinet meeting, which is expected shortly.

Meanwhile the correspondent of the same journal reports from Hsinking that the Manchoukuo Government last week decided on its budget estimates for 1942.

Manchou Budget Decided

According to the report, the country's revenue and expenditure combined in the general account was ¥823,000,000 while in the special account, the revenue amounted to ¥1,750,000,000 and the expenditure, ¥1,657,000,000.

In the compilation of the present budget, special care was taken, says the dispatch, to assure the security of national life, and the establishment of a super-defense State in collaboration with Japan, and emphasis was laid on the development of agriculture and mining in cross reference with financing and the supplies of labor and materials.

The amount of Government bonds and debentures scheduled for the year 1942 is ¥145,000,000, some ¥20,000,000 less than the sums issued in the year 1941.

According to another dispatch reaching here from the capital of Manchoukuo, the Government will decorate those who have rendered meritorious services toward the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire. The announcement to this effect was made by the Government on Saturday.

Those to be decorated with medals of honor number 3,201, who have contributed greatly toward the establishment of the country in the field of industry, agriculture and public security.

THAILAND STRUGGLING FREE OF OLD CHAINS

Anglo-American Imperialism Cut Off, Shaking Off Chinese Bankers' Grip

Thailand, the granary of East Asia, is struggling hard to free itself from the shackles of American and British imperialism and the deep-rooted commercialism of Chinese merchants who still handle the trade of rice in the country, says the Miyako.

People can hardly think of Thailand without associating it with rice. The country in which the production of rice is so large is criss-crossed with canals and rivers which lazily carry large volumes of water, offering all the necessary conditions for the cultivation of rice plants.

The rice production center of Thailand is the vast triangular basin of the Menam which alone produces 56,000,000 piculs, and occupies more than half of the total rice plantation area of the country. Large amounts of rice are also produced from the paddy fields on the highland bordering the country's eastern frontier, in a great number of hollows scattered all over the mountainous regions of the north and along the seaboard districts in the east and south as well as on the peninsula.

Thus, the position of rice in Thailand's agriculture is overwhelmingly large and the country's economy practically depends on the production of rice; but the commerce of rice is in the grip of some 500,000 Chinese merchants in the land.

Chinese Bankers Rule

However, these Chinese traders are under the absolute control of Chinese bankers residing in Hongkong or Singapore.

The conclusion of the Offensive-Defensive Alliance between Japan and Thailand immediately following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has begun rudely to rock the hitherto immutable commercial position of the Chinese merchants in the country. As a matter of fact, since they have been separated financially from their bosses in Hongkong or Singapore, their influence in the economic world of Thailand will not amount to much, says the paper.

With an eye to reducing the financial and commercial power of these Chinese merchants, the Thai Government recently established the Thai Rice Control Company and built large State warehouses on the banks of the Menam. At about the same time, the Government launched a nation-wide cooperative movement for the purpose of liberating native farmers from the financial yoke of the Chinese.

Today, some five per cent of the whole Thailand population are members of cooperative societies and under the direction of political leaders, all farmers are doing their utmost to wrest from the hands of the Chinese merchants the rights of transacting in rice in and out of the country.

U.S. Forced to Reduce Rubber Allocations To Munitions Industry

The United States has been compelled to reduce the allocations of rubber to its munitions industry to 80 per cent of the amount hitherto available on account of the blockade of the rubber resources of Greater East Asia clamped on by Japan, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated December 21. The marked reduction in the rubber quotas to civilian industries has been previously reported. As a result, the amount of rubber in use in the munitions industry will be no more than 10,000 tons a month, which is regarded wholly inadequate to cover the growing need of this vital material.

ELECTRIC WAY, BUS VALUES APPRAISED

To Be Transferred by Sale To Tokyo Municipality For Incorporation

The assets of electric railway and bus companies in Tokyo, which are to be transferred by sale to the Tokyo Municipality in accordance with the unification plan of the traffic system in the capital, were estimated at ¥38,600,000 by the Traffic Enterprise Adjustment Committee, when its members met in conference Saturday at the Railways Ministry.

This appraisal was immediately reported to Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, who is expected to make the final decision regarding the assessment in a few days and then a sale contract will be signed between the Tokyo Municipal Office and traffic companies concerned on the basis of the Minister's instructions.

The value estimated by the committee is ¥15,272,000 lower than the amount demanded by railway and bus companies whose facilities are to be transfererd, but ¥7,796,000 higher than the appraisal by the Tokyo Municipality. The committee came to the decision after it studied for several months opinions on both sides.

The committee could with comparative ease estimate the value of electric railway facilities in accordance with the Railway Purchase Law, but the lack of legal basis for assessment of bus facilities handicapped the business of the committee.

The values of electric railway and bus facilities thus to be transferred are as follows:

1. Tokyo Subway Company	¥18,137,800
2. Dai-Tokyo Sight-Seeing Bus Company	41,600
3. Tokyo Belt-Line Bus Company	3,197,000
4. Oji Electric Railway Company	14,722,700
5. Joto Bus Company	893,000
6. Tokyo Bus Company	933,900
7. Keio Bus Company	567,700
8. Kasshoku Bus Company	114,600
Total	38,608,000

GENERAL MOTORS DENIED REVIEW OF CONVICTION

Convicted of Violating Anti-Trust Law, Company Contests Before Supreme Court

General Motors Corp. and three wholly owned subsidiaries contented before the United States Supreme Court recently that they had been convicted of violating the Sherman anti-trust act by imposition of the same restrictions on automobile sales that now are required by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The corporations made this contention in a petition seeking reconsideration of the court's action on October 13 denying a review of the anti-trust conviction. The order denying a review has been temporarily withheld pending action on the petition for rehearing.

The petition said that under the Federal Reserve regulations issued last August 21 "extensions of installment sale credit in connection with the purchase and sale of passenger automobiles are prohibited in cases in which the deferred balance exceeds 66 2-3 per cent of the purchase price or the maximum maturity exceeds eighteen months."

"Petitioners' restrictions," the brief continued, "were substantially identical. The imposition of those restrictions (as found by the court below) resulted in restraining the interstate trade in General Motors automobiles referred to in the indictment.

"This constituted the precise conspiracy of which the petitioners were convicted. Petitioners are, therefore, now required by Federal regulation to impose the same restrictions as those which, when imposed voluntarily or pursuant to governmental reguation, is obvious.

"Since such restrictions have been imposed by regulation without Congressional action suspending the operation of the Sherman act, it must follow that the use of similar restrictive means by private parties did not violate that statute unless the purpose sought to be achieved thereby was in itself illegal under the statute. In the instant case such purpose was not illegal."

The corporations also contended that denial of a review would prevent the tribunal, under court rules, from passing upon all aspects of a civil suit seeking to divorce General Motors Acceptance Corps., the financing company, from General Motors Corp.

MINDANAO YIELDS MUCH VITAL GOODS

Japanese Control of Island Promises Abundant Supplies

Mindanao, the second largest island of the Philippine archipelago, on which Japanese forces landed at the dawn of December 20, is one of the greatest hemp producing centers of the world, and rich in mineral deposits of gold, iron and coal which can be shipped to Japan at comparatively low cost, says the Chugai Shogyo.

The island covers an area of 95,500 square kilometers—almost as big as Shikoku, Kyushu and Taiwan combined, and is inhabited by some 1,750,000 people. The density of population is so low that only 18 persons live in the area of one square kilometer, and that President Roosevelt and President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth were said to have reached an agreement for immigrating 10,000 Jews to this island in a period of one year for the development of the natural resources there.

At present, Mindanao has some 10,000,000 chobu of arable land which will yield food enough to feed the whole population of the Philippine Islands. Beside abundant agricultural produce, the island is gifted with rich mineral deposits of gold, iron and coal.

Surprised at Abundance

When President Quezon visited this island some time ago he was surprised at the unusual richness of the natural resourees, and immediately decided to spend 20,000,000 peso to carry out a huge industrial development program.

Although the purity of iron found on Mindanao today is relatively low, it can be shipped to this country at a comparatively low cost.

Nearly 60 per cent of the total output of hemp and jute of the Philippines is grown by Japanese farmers on this island, who number some 19,000 at present.

The immigration of the Japanese to Mindanao began during the last years of the Meiji era under the leadership of Kyosaburo Ota, now president of the Ota Industrial Development Company. Shortly after the turn of Taisho era, Ota Industrial Development Company was established on the island, and through the united efforts of these two corporations, the hemp and jute industry under the management of the Japanese grew steadily in size until the number of the hemp and jute companies under control of the Japanese on the island totaled 60 during World War I.

While the industry prospered, the population of the Japanese increased by leaps and bounds, and the year 1918 found the island inhabited by 10,000 Japanese. Four years later came the panic which rudely rocked the financial foundation of the world. During the panic Japanese hemp and jute companies went bankrupt one after another, the number of these companies diminishing to 40 from 60 and the Japanese population to 3,000 from 10,000.

Today, almost all Japanese residents on this island are engaged in the growing of hemp and jute, and the rest in forestry, fishery and commerce.

LEGAL LIMITS WANTED DEFINED FOR CONTROL

Control Association Bill Expected to Be Presented to Next Diet Session

Preparations are now going forward for introduction in the coming session of the Diet of a Control Association Bill to establish the limits of legal authority of the various key industrial control associations organized under the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance.

While all the scheduled control associations have now been organized, there has been much debate among industrialists as to the powers which the officers of these organizations are to exercise, or the powers which the Government is to delegate to them. It has been urged more than once that legal ground is absolutely necessary for effective operation of these bodies.

It was the original intention of the Government to empower these control associations with suitable authority from time to time as these organizations develop. Already to the Iron and Steel Control Association quite potent powers have been delegated with regard to production, distribution and consumption. Accordingly, a partial change has been made in the structure of the Commerce and Industry Ministry's Iron and Steel Bureau. The industrialists who are members of other control associations are expressing the view that their officers should be given more definite powers with suitable legal authority and that to give powers of differing degrees to different associations would breed various evils.

In the light of these considerations, the Government has decided to present a bill to the coming session of the Diet outlining the powers of the control associations. Details as to procedures and the like are expected to be given in Commerce and Industry Ministry ordinances as occasion demands.

New Issues Due

New debentures of the Oriental Development Company's debentures amounting to ¥15,000,000 will be issued through the underwriters' syndicate on January 8 next year, it was announced Monday by the Industrial Bank of Japan. The issue price of the new debentures was fixed at ¥100 per face value of ¥100 and interest rate at 4.3 per cent per annum. The underwriters include the Industrial Bank of Japan, Bank of Chosen, Bank of Taiwan, Dai-Ichi Bank, Mitsui Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Sanwa Bank, One-Hundredth Bank and Sumitomo Bank.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	148.2	+ 1.50
N.Y.K., new, short-term	96.7	+ 1.70
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	109.0	+ 3.00
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.74	+ .05
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.45	+ .05

NEW FISHERY SETUP PROJECTED BY GOV'T

Japan Fishery Control Corporation to Be Established to Increase Catch

Establishment of a ¥100,000,000 Japan Fishery Control Corporation, which is to be given a legal backing under the National General Mobilization Law, will be embodied in the projected new fishery industrial structure plan of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. The plan will be designed to increase the output of fishery products, which are important foodstuffs in wartime, and further smooth their distribution.

The plan was already approved at the Cabinet meeting held Friday and will be submitted for deliberation at the regular meeting of the National General Mobilization Inquiry Commission to be held in a few days. The role to be played by the projected control agency is similar to that assigned to the Shipping Operation Association and all Japanese-registered fishing vessels and equipments will on a monopoly basis be chartered by the agency. Operations of ships, however, will be entrusted to its subsidiary, a Japan Fishery Company, and other fishery companies under the commission system.

Controls Extensive

Other matters to be administered by the Japan Fishery Control Corporation include (1) mapping out of the fishery products production schemes, (2) lending of fishery facilities, (3) distribution control over equipment and articles necessary for the fishery industry, (4) sales control over fishery products and (5) extension of financial aid to fishery companies.

A list of the existing main fishery companies and their authorized capital is given below:

Japan Fishery	¥93,000,000
Hayashi Kane	15,000,000
Taiyo Fishery	27,500,000
Kyokuyo Whaling	20,000,000
Hokuyo Whaling	1,500,000
Pacific Whaling	8,000,000
Kita-Chishima Fishery	11,000,000
Nichiro Fishery	53,800,000
Kita-Nippon Fishery	25,000,000
Aikawa Whaling	300,000
Enyo Whaling	300,000
Hinode Fishery	1,000,000
Takasago Fishery	625,000
Hokuyo Canning	1,700,000
Kyodo Fishery	300,000
Nippon Crab Canning	10,000,000
Total	269,215,000

The Bank of Taiwan, Limited
Established 1899
President: Yakichi Suitsu, Esq.
Vice-President: Masahiko Wada, Esq.
Directors:
Kenji Yamamoto, Esq.
Hyotaro Motohashi, Esq.
Tozo Hirano, Esq.
Fumio Narita, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH
TOKYO BRANCH:
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku.
F. Tadaki, Esq., Manager
BRANCHES and AGENCIES:
Japan:—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Giran, Heito, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shinchiku, Shoka, Taichu, Tainan, Taito, Takao, Tamsui, Toen.
Kwantung:—Dairen.
China:—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Swatow.
Java:—Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.
Others:—Bombay, Hongkong, London, New York, Singapore, Manila.

The Yasuda Bank, Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed ¥150,000,000
Reserves ...... ¥ 82,000,000
President:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
Vice-President:
HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.
Managing Directors:
YUZO HAMADA, Esq.
SHIRO FUJISAKI, Esq.
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
The Bank is now in command of not only One Hundred and Thirty-Two Branches throughout Japan, but also of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities, foreign and domestic.
Foreign Business:
Tokyo Head Office.
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori.
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku.
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi.
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku.

BULL IMPULSE HIGH AT WAR SUCCESSES

Tokyo Exchange, New as High As ¥148 on Stimulated Stock Market

Vigorous buying operations were conducted on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, pushing Tokyo Exchange, new, higher in the afternoon session, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

Welcoming the conclusion of alliance between Japan and Thailand, and the fall of Penang on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula into Japanese hands, which will seriously endanger the maintenance of the British Empire routes between England and its possessions in the Orient, brokers launched on a large-scale buying operations soon after the opening of the first call.

Amid the fermenting bullish sentiment, Tokyo Rayon, Kurashiki Rayon, Nitto Spinning, Kanegafuchi Spinning, and other textile skyrocketed, each gaining as much as ¥5 in the nick of time. On reports that the foreign bonds of the Tokyo Electric Light Company would be disposed of in great favor of the company as a result of the revision of the Japan-America exchange bill agreement, the company's shares soared by ¥6.80. Following the short-coverings by the bears, other stocks rose by ¥2 to ¥3 during the morning session.

Tokyo, new, which had been rather inactive during the early calls, quoted ¥147.90 at the close of the session in the short-term division.

Miscellaneous shares continued to move upward in the afternoon session. Tokyo, new, showed a better trend, and closed at ¥148.20, 30 sen higher than its closing price in the morning session.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
First Section					
Fuji Spin (50)	70.5	70.8	u2.1	71.7	71.7
Do. new (25)	41.0	41.3	u2.5	41.8	42.8
Kanegafuchi (50)	167.1	168.1	u6.4	169.0	169.9
Do. new (25)	109.4	109.3	u7.5	108.7	110.1
Teikoku Ray (50)	112.5	111.1	u1.3	111.3	111.7
Tei'ku Ray (37½)	105.0	105.2	u5.7	105.0	105.8
Toyi Rayon, n(50)	87.4	86.1	u4.2	85.8	56.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)	40.5	39.1	u1.3	38.9	37.6
Ensuiko Sug (50)	67.8	67.7	u .4	67.6	68.6
Second Section					
N. Y. K. (50)	114.0	115.0	u1.5	115.1	115.7
Do. new (37½)	95.8	97.1	u3.1	98.0	98.9
O. S. K. (50)	107.5	104.5	....	101.6	101.5
Do. new (37½)	84.0	84.5	u1.9	83.2	84.0
Ishikawajima (50)	80.4	80.9	u3.3	81.1	81.1
Ishikawajima (25)	50.0	49.8	u1.9	50.0	50.5
Uraga Dock (50)	112.4	113.2	u1.6	113.9	112.9
M'bishi Heavy (50)	90.5	90.4	u1.9	90.8	90.0
Hitachi Works (50)	78.1	78.9	u1.5	79.4	79.9
Third Section					
S. M. R. (50)	72.5	....	....	....	71.8
Japan Fat (50)	65.5	65.3	u1.5	65.1	66.4
Japan Soda (25)	32.0	32.5	u .9	32.7	32.9

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Kogo 5s	105.45	105.45	105.45	105.45
Second 5s	105.40	105.40	105.40	105.40
First 4s	102.65	102.65	102.65	102.65

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	148.5	148.7	148.3	148.2
N. Y. K., old	116.5	116.5	116.1	116.1
Do. new	97.0	97.0	96.7	06.7
Kanegafuchi Spin.	167.5	167.5	167.3	167.1
Do. new	109.0	110.0	109.0	100.0
Teikoku Rayon, n	87.4	87.4	86.5	84.3
Osaka Stock, new	78.8	78.8	76.5	76.5
S. M. Railway	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	91.9	91.9	91.5	91.5
Tokyo Light	60.5	60.5	60.2	60.2
Hitachi Works	78.5	78.5	77.9	77.9
Japan Steel Tube	78.8	78.8	78.2	78.2
Japan Oil	80.0	80.0	79.6	79.6

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihonbashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20, Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Eizo Ueyama, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

Stimulus to Department Store Shopping To Be Curbed by Killing Credit Vouchers

The Japanese Association of Department Stores decided to discontinue the sale of credit vouchers and to earmark ¥20,000,000 for the purchase of Government bonds at the meeting of its board of directors held at the Takashimaya Department Store here on Saturday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

During the 1939-40 period, the sale of these credit vouchers in Japan totaled ¥56,000,000. In the 1940-41 period, however, the sale was reduced to ¥45,000,000, 80 per cent of the sale of the previous period, as 80 members of the association curbed the selling of these vouchers by mutual accord.

Vice-Minister of Finance Tsumeji Taniguchi, who had immediately been informed of the decision reached at the meeting on the day expressed his gratitude toward the association for its patriotic step, and said:

"I deeply appreciate the action of the Japanese Association of Department Stores in resolving to discontinue the sale of credit vouchers and to appropriate ¥20,000,000 for the digestion of Government bonds in spite of various commercial disadvantages which will inevitably accrue the abrogation of that system.

"The discontinuance of the sale of credit vouchers will not only convert a large proportion of loose funds now afloat among the rank and file of people in Japan into Government bonds but also play an important part in discouraging the exchange of the year-end and New Year gifts which is still popular among the Japanese in every walk of life today, but has already lost its real meaning.

"However, the vouchers already issued by all members of the association will still be good. The Finance Ministry, therefore, hopes that people who have these vouchers at present will not rush to department stores to convert them into goods."

Nobushiro Sakurai, managing-director of the Mitsukoshi Department Store, told the Chugai Shogyo that the advisability of the present step was beyond dispute in the present emergency period and that the association was not certain whether the system would be revived after the termination of the current war or not.

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 22
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,162,933
Over Issues	462,933
Deposits	643,040
Loans	427,605

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥144,650,000
PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo — K. Kodama
H. Kashiwagi — N. Watanabe
Baron Koyata Iwasaki — D. Nohara
Baron I. Morimura — C. Arima
K. Nishi
Head Office, Yokohama
J. OKADA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria, Bangkok, Batavia, Berlin, Calcutta, Bombay, Canton, Changchiakow, Chefoo, Dairen, Fengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Hanoi, Harbin, Hoihow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Hsinking, Karachi, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Manila, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nanking, New York, Osaka, Otaru, Paris, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Semarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Yingkow
Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
For particulars apply to the Managers.

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.
(Formerly The First National Bank)
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
CAPITAL (Paid up) ¥57,500,000
RESERVE ¥85,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
Head Office: Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home; Seoul, Fusan in Korea, Dairen in Manchuria.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad.

Banks Absorbed

The Sanwa Bank has absorbed the Tsujibayashi, Saraike and Kawaizumi Banks, the Asahi reports. The Tsujibayashi Bank is capitalized at ¥500,000 of which ¥250,000 is paid up, the Saraike Bank is capitalized at ¥1,000,000, of which ¥520,000 is paid up, and the Kawaizumi Bank is capitalized at ¥500,000. The negotiations for the merger of these three with the Sanwa Bank have been under progress for some time through the good offices of the Finance Ministry. The representatives of the four banks signed the contract on Saturday shortly following the reaching of an agreement among them. The deposits at the end of the first half of the year in the Tsujibayashi Bank was ¥486,000, while those in the Saraike Bank at the same period, ¥3,862,000 and those in the Kawaizumi Bank, ¥5,896,000.

Bill Clearings

December 22
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	271,494	154,081
Balance	41,920	22,371

The Mitsui Bank, Limited
Capital Subscribed ¥100,000,000
Capital Paid-up 60,000,000
Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits 90,284,061
(SEPTEMBER, 1941)
HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO
(1, Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku)
Inland Branches:
Edobashi (Tokyo), Fukuoka, Gotanda (Tokyo), Hiroshima, Ikebukuro (Tokyo), Kobe, Kyoto, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Meguro (Tokyo), Moji, Nagoya, Nagoya-Kamimaetsu, Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-Kawaguchi, Osaka-Nishi, Osaka-Semba, Otaru, Shinjuku (Tokyo), Tamuracho (Tokyo), Wakamatsu (Kyushu), Yokohama.
Foreign Branches:
Bombay, Dairen, London, New York, Shanghai, Sourabaya.
London Bankers:
Barclays Bank Limited; Midland Bank Limited.
New York Bankers:
Chase National Bank; National City Bank of New York

THE SANWA BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....¥ 107,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 47,860,000
DEPOSITS (30/6/'41) 2,792,399,203
President: SADAHIKO NAKANE
Vice-President: KIYOHIDE OKANO
Managing Directors:
Kenji Marukawa, Miki Yamada,
Sadakuni Kato, Shigekazu Ono
HEAD OFFICE: Imabashi 3-chome, Osaka.
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Office: ...... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ...... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited

TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1941

The Kiss of Death

Roosevelt has received Churchill's kiss of death. On board the jinx ship Prince of Wales (which was sunk on December 11, exactly five years to the day on which King Edward VIII the former Prince of Wales, abdicated), when the two conspirators met in mid-ocean last summer, Churchill with his lethal embrace consigned Roosevelt to his doom.

No country that Britain has acclaimed as partner so far has escaped destruction. Czechoslovakia, Poland, Holland, Belgium, France, Greece, Russia, and now the United States! Each in turn has been hailed as friend and ally by Britain, only to be pushed forth with inadequate support to deflect the war from England's shores. Each in turn has been cast aside when, broken and maimed, their usefulness in fighting Britain's battles was over.

To receive England's embrace is to receive the sentence of death. The fetid breath of the dying British Empire poisons all who come in contact with it. Those who would arrest the inevitable decay of the moribund old monster are themselves contaminated and rushed to an untimely grave.

The United States is no exception. Cajoled and wheedled into mistaking Britain's fortune as identical with her own, the United States has been egged on into a vain attempt to help preserve the ill-gotten spoils of England's past imperialistic wars. Bewitched by Churchill's macabre embrace, Roosevelt has needlessly ordered American blood to be spilt to help England hold Kuantan, Selangor, and other distant places utterly unknown to Americans. And the result is the beginning of the end for the United States.

Already the Pacific Fleet, the boast of America and the envy of decrepit Britannia, has vanished. Despite efforts of the American authorities to hide the true extent of the admittedly "giddy" losses, the fact is clear that only a few battered hulks are all that remain of the United States navy. Her battle fleet annihilated in the most humiliating disaster in all history, the United States has been reduced at one stroke to a third-rate naval Power.

Between America and destruction there now remains only the United States army. While the Americans were once proud of their navy, they have always admitted the inferiority of their army. In view of the revelation of the navy's weakness, how much more pitiful must the army be! Composed of unwieldy masses of raw conscripts, armed only with paper weapons still "on order" in uncompleted factories, officered by college boy amateurs fresh from short summer training courses, the United States army can hardly be of much comfort to the frightened American populace.

Britain, with the characteristic generosity which she has shown all outworn and discarded allies, has offered the output of three Canadian hand-grenade factories. The output of three hand-grenade factories to compensate for the loss of the largest navy in the world!

Of course Britain can hardly do more. Only two weeks ago, to spur American effort, the British were claiming that only prompt American aid could save the British Empire. Now the United States herself is in need of urgent help. What help can Britain spare? Will she not abandon the disappointing Americans, who are now of no use to her, and marshal all her dwindling strength to salvage what she can of her own territories?

What confidence can Americans have in the wisdom of their politicians who have led them into such a predicament? What confidence can Americans have in the ability of their admirals and generals who have already failed so miserably in their first test? What more does Japan have in store for the Americans who heretofore have so blindly mis-gauged Japan and who today are too bewildered to solve the mystery of Japan's strength?

All this might have been avoided if the United States had only confined herself to her own affairs. All this might have been prevented if the United States had not succumbed to Britain's wiles. But Roosevelt chose otherwise. Not content to stay within one hemisphere, he went forth to receive Churchill's kiss of death.

Partners in the New Order

As partners in the new order construction enterprise, it now behooves both the Tokyo and Bangkok Governments to give timely attention to the field of economic activity in general and to the matter of trade promotion in particular.

One of the first questions that should be taken up is a reform of the Thai currency system and exchange adjustments between the two countries. The Baht which has been linked to sterling should now be set up on a new basis. In view of the prospect of expanding trade with Japan, the Thai currency may logically be expected to be linked to the Yen and, freed from the tyranny of the Pound, should be set up on an independent basis at an early opportunity.

In the field of trade, Thailand will become an increasing source of supply of rice for Japan. In the past two-thirds of the rice exports have been taken by the Straits Settlements, Malaya, and China under Chungking influence. That these exports will in future be turned to Japan is easy to see. Rubber, tin ore, cattle hides and teak will no doubt figure prominently in the trade relations now developing between Japan and Thailand. From the Japanese side will be exported cotton goods and what are regarded as daily necessaries in Thailand.

No less attention should be given to the field of metallurgical enterprise. Thailand abounds in varieties of natural resources, which, however, in most part remain unexplored or unexploited. The list of mineral reserves in Thailand includes gold, silver, tin, iron and chromium, all of which are of economic and strategic importance. Their development must depend on the capital, technique, and equipment Japan can provide for mutual interests. Japanese cooperation may also be offered in the lines of construction and civil engineering, which, from the standpoint of internal adjustment, are considered most important because of their intimate relationship with the daily living of the Thai people.

But from the general standpoint, closer collaboration between the two countries can hardly be expected until the political atmosphere of Bangkok becomes more clarified. The present Pibul Cabinet, with the exception of only one or possibly two members, is decidedly pro-British in sentiment and anti-Japanese in attitude, if their records of the past may be taken as a guide. A large-scale change in the Pibul Ministry, a change more favorable to Japan, will no doubt receive whole-hearted approval here as a progressive step toward the partnership the two countries are cementing.

BRITISH DOMINATION DOOMED TO COLLAPSE

Fall of English Crown Colony Now Only Question of Time

By J. SHIMIZU

After serving for a hundred years as the symbol of British domination and exploitation in this part of the world, Hongkong is ready to become another symbol of British retreat from Asia.

The story of the acquisition of Hongkong is but a repetition of the methods utilized by Great Britain in the creation of the empire which flaunted once too often its egotistic demand for complete world rule. The cession of Hongkong to England by China was the result of ruthless armed action undertaken by the British Government to compel the purchase by the Chinese of the demoralizing, devitalizing opium—a war which the British statesman Gladstone himself condemned as being a "war more unjust in its origin and a war more calculated to cover England with permanent disgrace than I had ever known or read of!"

This disgraceful opium war led the way for the race of all Western nations to take what they could from China, in form of territory and rights, which they now claim as "vested interests" that must be guaranteed by armed might. But, it was England, as always, the leader and the most profited of all-gaining absolute domination over Hongkong, Malaya, Burma as well as special rights and privileges which amounted to almost complete rule in Shanghai, Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and even as far north as Chefoo, which lies horizontally to the west of Tokyo. Following England's lead, other Western Powers took what they could—and it was in truth, Asia for the Anglo-Saxons.

First Sign of Retreat

But, in 1930 came the first sign of British retreat from Asia, when the proud British empire was forced to return Chefoo and Weihaiwei to China. The champion of the doctrine of "Asia for the Asiatics," Japan wholeheartedly took the initiative and on the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, spurred on the retreat of British influence. First, Shanghai and then Kulangsu became freed of English control.

But Japan knows and England knows too that the British influence on the east coast of the Asiatic continent cannot be eliminated without the elimination of that English Crown Colony of Hongkong.

Now, the fall of Hongkong is only a matter of hours. And, this is only the beginning! This statement is not a threat—and it is not a boast! It is a reality.

The Japanese Army has occupied the complete northwestern corner of the Malay Peninsula and is on its march southward toward that Gibraltar of the East—Singapore. But, Singapore is impregnable—just as that American stronghold of Pearl Harbor was impregnable—vulnerable to the courage and sacrifice of gallant Japanese soldiers and sailors. . . .

With British resistance in southeastern Asia crumbling, nearby India to with its subjugated, impoverished people is rising against its oppressors. This people will not be alone in its struggle for the human rights and liberties which President Roosevelt declaimed to be the fundamental rights of man and for which he, an ally of England, hypocritically declares his country to be fighting. Japan will continue its epochal rebellion against the continued "white man's rule" in this part of the world. Japan will fight to the death for what Japan believes to be the destiny of the people of this part of the world. Japan will undertake, at whatever cost and whatever sacrifice, the leadership for the liberation of all Asiatics.

End of British Rule

The fall of Hongkong! That will be the hearts of all Asiatic people as the event which will remain etched in

(Continued on Page 4)

REICH FINANCIAL POWER IS SOUND DESPITE WAR

Various Measures Worked Out to Meet Huge Requirements

Volkischer Beobachter

As a result of the extension of German economy the financial requirements of the Reich have increased in the past few years. In 1933 the Reich required 5,500,000,000 Marks for non-military purposes and in 1939 these requirements had increased to 17,800,000,000 Marks. Now they have reached the amount of 20,000,000,000 Marks, including expenditures which were caused by the war. The requirements of the German Postal System are not included in these amounts.

Part of the 20,000,000,000 Marks are amounts which had to be bourne by the German Provinces and Communes for justice and civil administration expenditures. These have now been transferred to the Reich. Another part has been allotted to areas which have been reincorporated in the Reich since 1933, such as the Saar, Austria, Sudetenland, and the Eastern Areas. Expenditures for tasks which have been caused by the present war were also paid out of these 20,000,000,000 Marks.

Reich's Total Receipts

In 1941, tax earnings of the Reich will amount to 31 billion Marks, administration receipts to 5,000,000,000 Marks and war contributions of the communes to approximately 1,400,000,000 Marks, totalling 37,400,000,000 Marks. To this the contributions of the Protectorate and the occupation costs of the occupied areas must be added. Therefore the total receipts of the Reich will amount to more than 40,000,000,000 Marks.

How big are the expenditures of the Reich? Twenty billion Marks have to be spent for non-military and military purposes. Five billion Marks have to be paid to families of men serving in the army. However, these are not included in the above-mentioned 20,000,000,000 Marks. It is obvious that more than 20,000,000,0000 Marks of the military expenditures can be covered by the natural receipts of the Reich, namely about 16,000,000,000 Marks by taxes and administration receipts (the difference between the total receipts of 31,000,000,000 Marks and the expenditures of non-military purposes), 1,400,000,000 Marks by the war-contributions of the communes, several billion Marks of the federal states, and some billion Marks of the occupied areas.

The exceeding military costs are paid by credits. The part of the national income, which was not used for private economic requirements and tax-payments, is placed in saving and bank-accounts, and in Reich's bonds. The capital requirements of the German economy as well as the Reich's military expenditures, which exceed the tax and other incomes of the Reich, could always be financed by the surplus amount of the national income. In the future, this will always be possible because the steadily increasing national income can be used to finance the war expenditures. This is in every respect a sound development.

Interest Rates Lowered

The sound foundation of the German finance policy is to be seen in the rates of interest, which could be lowered several times. At the end of 1939 the Reich's bonds bore 4½ per cent interest, in 1940, 4 per cent, and now only 3½ per cent. The rates of interest for short term bonds could also be lowered. Until March 31, 1940, Reich Treasury bonds maturing in 6 to 18 months were issued with rates of interest of 3 1/8 and 3 5/8 per cent. By now the rate has been decreased several times and amounts to 2½ and 3 per cent at the present. The discount rates for Reich Exchange Bills with a maturity of three months could be lowered from 2½ and 2⅜ to 2¼ per cent on August 16, 1940.

At the beginning of the war, the indebtedness of the Reich, including tax vouchers, amounted to 37,200,000,000 Marks. In July 1941 it surpassed the figure of 100,000,000,000 Marks. The present indebtedness is so low that there are sufficient amounts to finance

(Continued on Page 4)

MANCHOUKUO INDUSTRIAL LEADER TO PLAY VITAL ROLE IN EAST ASIA

Vast Empire Attains Phenomenal Development in Short Years With Japan's Support and Encouragement

By OSKAR AUST

Germany and You

Many decades before Manchoukuo became politically an independent State closely connected with Japan (on March 1, 1932) Manchuria existed as an economic unit within Greater China. But even under this relationship, Manchoukuo stood out boldly from the rest of China due to its more progressive economic, industrial, commercial and transport development. Japan was really responsible for this, having set foot here after conquering Russia in the war of 1904-5.

For instance, even as long ago as 1925, the total trade of Manchuria amounted to almost a third of the total foreign trade of China (30 per cent), even though the population of Manchuria was only one-twentieth (6 per cent) of the total population of China. These proportionate figures also reflect other ways in which Manchuria outshone the rest of China, or its largest part. It was not alone just in foreign trade. China could number its provinces the other side of the Great Wall as its most important economic centers, calling them the "three provinces of the East."

Founding of Vast Empire

China's loss was Japan's gain with the founding of the empire of Manchoukuo in 1932. The total area of this district roughly equals that of Greater Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, France, Belgium and Holland put together. It also corresponds with the living possibilities (raw materials, farmland, industries, etc.) of Central Europe. The founding of the Manchoukuo Empire was brought about, or at least encouraged, by Japan.

Just as high as the economic gain, is also the political and strategic gain of Japan through this arrangement. Manchoukuo is a target point in the present world tension division, and presents an important source of strength for Europe, Asia and the Pacific, stretching indeed as far as America and Australia, and indirectly as far as Africa.

With no wish to destroy the importance of other East Asia countries in their process of inner change and their nationalistic movements, it can be said of Japan that here can be seen the results of the merging of various civilizations especially plainly. And yet, Japan is one of the oldest of countries, having observed its 2600 anniversary on February 11, 1940.

Important Outcome

The meeting of the Occident and the Orient, of the new and the old, has led within a few short decades—mostly within the second half of the 19th Century—to another important outcome. Japan has risen from a medieval feudal state to an industrial and world power whose accomplishments are forcing world policy and world history into new tracks. As has been the case with the New Germany, Japan, too, chose the revolutionary system as contrasted to the plutocratic-capitalistic international system, which no longer meets the demands of that civilization of tomorrow, the demands for living and social order of the Twentieth Century.

All that is connected with the rise of this East Asian State to a world and sea power is so astonishing, especially the fact that it has all been so quietly assimilated into the nearly 3000-year-old history of Japan.

Granary of Asia

Even though considerable industries have now been developed in Manchoukuo, this country still remains predominately agricultural, with five-fifths of its land farming country. In describing its vast, and often unplumbed, agricultural possibilities, Manchuria was also called the granary or storehouse of Asia. The Manchurian soil is among the richest in the world, and Manchoukuo is leading the world in growing and export of soy beans.

No less than six-tenths of the world crop of soy beans are grown in Manchoukuo. Four-fifths of this crop are exported, also in the form of oil and soy cakes. Although with the founding of the independent State of Manchoukuo, other crops have also been greatly encouraged, still from an agricultural point of view, Manchoukuo can still be termed the land of soy beans. The Five Year Plan will bring the soy bean crop for 1941 up to at least 5,000,000 tons as contrasted to the 4,000,000 tons of 1935.

Barley, wheat, maize and millet are the chief cereal crops. Under the special encouragement of Japan, special attention is also being devoted to the cultivation of cotton. It is undeniable that Japan is very dependent on other countries for raw cotton. Just as dependence on other raw materials of importance industrially and militarily has been relieved through the spreading of Japan on the Asiatic Continent, Chosen, Manchoukuo and China, so too in the case of cotton.

Increased Cultivation Planned

The program is to plant no less than 750,000 morgens (473,219 acres) with cotton within the next 20 years. This will increase the present crop by four times, which now amounts to about 15,000 tons annually. The actual needs of Manchuria amount to four times this quantity, namely, 65,000 tons per annum. The main cotton belt lies in the southern part of the country, while the best wheatland is mostly in the northern part. A campaign for increased wheat cultivation is also planned. The vast, still fallow districts of Nothern Manchoukuo are particularly ideal for wheat.

Just as Japan is receiving agricultural produce exported from Manchoukuo in constantly increasing quantities to help feed its ever-increasing population, so too is Japan encouraging a steady and increasing stream of Japanese settlers to Manchoukuo for the purpose of relieving its superfluous population. In 1936, the Japanese Government launched a thirty-year plan for the settlement of a million Japanese families within Manchoukuo. This will mean the colonization of around 5,000,000 persons.

The soil of Manchoukuo is valuable in more than one respect. For instance, such rich gold deposits are buried in certain parts of the country that Manchoukuo could also be called a land of gold. The gold-stores of the Manchurian soil have been estimated at no less than about a million tons. The increase of the gold-extractions in Manchoukuo within the Five Year Plan will call for extractions amounting to 50 tons per year as from 1942. This is nearly one twentieth of the world gold extractions.

Huge Deposits of Coal

Manchoukuo's huge deposits of coal render this the country's most important mineral. The total amount of coal in Manchoukuo is estimated at nearly five milliard metric tons, with rich deposits still for open working. The annual extractions amount to well over 10,000,000 tons at present. The coal district of Fushun with a total store of nearly a milliard tons is the most advanced as far as development is concerned. It is also the oldest, for the Chosenese got coal there in open work 600 years ago. The Japanese have brought this coal district to its present high state of development within the past 30 years. Seven tenths of the total coal-extractions of Manchoukuo come from this one district.

The Japanese have reason to be proud of their accomplishments in this field, and to count them as among the remarkable deeds of the Twentieth Century. They have been able to make of Fushun, an obscure small town in Manchuria, one of the largest coal-mining centers in the world—and all within the small span of 30 years. There are no less than 43,000 Chinese and Manchurian workers employed today in the coal-mines of Fushun. Coal now forms one tenth of the total Manchurian exports.

As a result of the coal basis, Manchoukuo has an ever-growing heavy industry. The Anshan Iron Works should be mentioned here, as they supply four-fifths of the Manchurian iron. From 1919-20 to 1930-31, the annual output of this works has increased by nearly ten times (from 31,620 tons to 288,433 tons). The recent military economic measures of Japan have given new impetus to this upward development, not only as far as coal-mining is concerned, but also in all other branches of mining. Manchoukuo's soil bears rich deposits of metal and ore, especially iron ore.

Economic Basis Sound

In considering the economic, and particularly the industrial development of Manchoukuo, the transplanted Japanese factories assume special significance. These factories and industrial concerns include iron, coal, aluminium and electric power plants. The manufacture of chemical products is also carried on, as well as of synthetic petroleum and artificial fertilizers. Expert advisers for the plants are also furnished by Japan.

The economic basis of Manchoukuo is sufficiently sound to look after all vital needs of the population both in times of peace and war, but still the position is not so strong as to cover purely military requirements. For this reason, the Government is active in encouraging the building up of an efficient munitions industry.

In this connection, the Showa Steel Works should be mentioned. The huge plants are located near Anshan, where only 25 years ago there were only a few herds of sheep on the broad plains, and they were never disturbed by anything except a caravan of camels. Now the district is visible from afar with its lofty chimneys and modern buildings. The Showa Works can bear favorable comparison with other plants of this type anywhere in the world. The share capital of Showa amounted to ¥100,000,000 in 1933. The building of this giant concern was first started during the World War, at a time when the development of Manchuria received tremendous impetus. It was carried out by the South Manchuria Railway Company. Now, it occupies the first place in the history of the recent development of Manchuria.

Impressive Changes

In 1932, the economic construction and state-planning of this country was entrusted to the young empire of Manchoukuo. To what an extent further development has been carried on in this huge realm is shown not only in what has been accomplished in all branches of national economics, foreign trade, and national education; one of the most impressive changes wrought is the almost total abolishment of brigandage, which has heretofore been proverbial in Manchuria.

According to the latest figures of the Manchurian Ministry for Domestic Affairs, there were only 3,000 robbers in the whole territory of Manchoukuo by the summer of 1940. This remnant of the former hordes is to be found only in the lonely valleys in the eastern part of the country. At the time that Manchoukuo came into being, there were no less than 320,000 professional brigands, plying their trade either permanently or occasionally, all depending on the economic condition of the moment.

This miracle has been worked not alone by the police and army within the short space of eight years, but also, and above all, by systematic social work. The former brigands have become for the most part settlers, agricultural or industrial workers. There could hardly be a better example of the successful work being carried on by the Government of Manchoukuo than this.

What this Government is doing serves not only in the building up of Asia—especially Eastern Asia—but it is also an example for the world at large.

Youngsters' Class

"Isn't your son rather young to join the army?"

"Yes; but, you see, he's only in the infantry."

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

The Thrift Shop, between Roppongi tram stop and the Hill Pharmacy, will be open today, Wednesday and Friday and Saturday. All contributions for the bazaar to be held next Monday and Tuesday should be delivered at the shop not latter than Wednesday afternoon.

All those desiring to contribute flowers for Christmas to the Cathedral Church of the Sacred Heart, 44 Yamate-cho, Yokohama, are kindly requested to do so by Wednesday morning.

The ceremony for awarding the Arima prize given by Count Yoriyasu Arima, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, for Peasantry Literature will be held at the Sangyo Kumiai Kyokai, Yuraku-cho, in the fifth floor conference room, on Wednesday at 1 p.m. The prize has been awarded to Seiji Iwakura, the famous peasant folk-novel writer for his work entitled "A Village Headman's Dairy."

An exhibition of photographs entitled "The 16th Year of Showa seen through the Camera Lens" is being held through Wednesday at the Nihonbashi Mitsukoshi department store.

An exhibition of works by the graduates of the Tama Teikoku Art School will be held at the School Gallery, Tamagawa-machi, Setagaya-ku, on Friday and Saturday.

A series of lectures entitled "Banishment of America and Britain from Greater Asia" has been planned under the auspices of the Culture Service Society. Members of the Society, most of whom are famous war novelists, who will speak at the meetings, include Toshitame Mayeda, Chuon Sakurai, Minoru Nakao, Saito Hibino, Hiroshi Uyeda, Hiroshi Muneda and others. Meetings will be held, December 23 at the Kyobashi Public Hall, December 26 at Asakusa Public Hall and December 27 at Akasaka Sankaido Hall, all from 1 p.m.

The fifth study meeting for "The Teaching of Japanese Choral Education through Practical Methods" will be held by Miss Michiyo Ichinomiya at the Mushini Girls' High School, Nishigahara, Takinogawa-ku, today at 1 p.m.

Mr. A. Steinhaeuser, of Georg C. Sohrbeck and Co., Dairen, has announced the recent death of his senior-partner in Germany, Mr. Georg C. Sohrbeck.

General Senjuro Hayashi will address National School students throughout Japan over the national radio program, 9 a.m. today.

New 16 mm. pictures of skiing and Japanese alpine landscapes will be presented at the Gunjin Kaikan, 6 p.m. today. Preceding the program of six films, a lecture on "Skiing and the National Emergency" will be given by Chusaburo Baba.

The Rumanian Minister, General Georges Bagulesco, has recently completed a new brass orchestra arrangement of his tone poem. "Tokyo-Buchrest—Tokyo," which is now being rehearsed by the Imperial Japanese Navy Band under the direction of Bandmaster Seigo Naito, for a performance planned for next January. General Bagulesco's tone poem was broadcast several times this year over the Japanese radio.

Today will be the last performance of the fifth and concluding program of the Bunraku Puppet Theater of Osaka, which has been playing at the Shimbashi Embujo since the beginning of this month. "Gishi Meimeiden" a drama treating an episode in the famous story of the 47 Ronin, is the main attraction on the program, which includes four classical plays in addition.

Two of the earliest symphonies by Wolfgang Amadesu Mozart will be given their first performances in this country at a Mozart Evening in Commemoration of the composer's 150th Death Anniversary, 7 p.m. today, at the Sangyo Kaikan. The two works in question are the First Symphony in E flat major, composed at the age of 8, and the Sixth Symhpony in F major, composed at the age of 11.

The program also includes the Serenade for Strings in G major, "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," and the Violin Concerto No. 5, in A major, to be played by Miss Takiko Omura, young violinist, making her first appearance in a public concert in Tokyo since her recent return from five years of musical studies in New York.

Professor Klaus Pringsheim will direct the Tokyo String Orchestra.

The Nisei Association of Japan has announced that there are scholarships open to the Nisei graduates of universities or middle schools who wish to continue their studies. Applications from those who are now employed but wish to further their education will also be considered. Inquiries must be made directly by mail to the Nisei Association of Japan at 48 banchi, 2-chome, Aoyama, Akasaka-ku.

Light music in today's schedule of the national radio program includes a musical play for children, performed by the chorus of the Katsushika National School, 11 a.m.; Japanese children's songs, rendered by the Tokyo Children's Chorus, 6 p.m., and brass band performances by the Japan Broadcasting Brass Orchestra, conducted by Itsuro Hattori, 9 p.m.

Kichiemon Nakamura, will be featured in a radio performance of the Kabuki play, "Matsuura no Taiko," 8 p.m. today, over the national radio network.

Under the auspices of the S.K.K.C. ensemble, the second Light Music Carnival will be held at the Nihon Seinenkan, 6 p.m. today. The attractions include Katsuhiko Haida and the Aloha Hawaiians; Miss Noriko Awaya and her band; the "Star of the Southern Cross" music ensemble; Miss Masaki Minami and the Ray Sisters; Sadao Umekoji and his Tom Tom Band, and Miss Orie Tsusaka, dancing star of the Shochiku Girls Opera Company.

The Midori-no-Oka Juvenile Theater Company will present its first program of three children's plays at the Sanshi Kaikan, 6 p.m. today. One of the plays is a Japanese version of Carel Capek's "The White Crow," arranged in three acts by M. Goto.

A Kamata branch office of the Osaka Savings Bank was opened Monday at Higashi-kamata 1-chome, Kamata-ku, Tokyo.

Smoke War

Eternal vigilance is the price of smokeless skies. That is the fact emphasized by the conviction, later appealed, of John Moody, Negro apartment manager, for violation of the smoke ordinance.

Nearly 50 tons of smoky fuel were found on his premises, inspectors of the division of smoke regulation testified. Moody admitted ownership of the coal and his intention to resell the fuel to 40 tenants who heat with stoves. He refused to reveal his source of supply.

Thanks to the vigilance of Mr. Tucker's inspectors, 40 fuming chimney pots have been stopped and a flagrant violator of our clean-air law brought to book, although his partner in crime, the bootlegger of the coal, is still scot free.

Publications Received

Shisei Shuho; a weekly report on the city administration, No. 140 dated December 20, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Municipal Government. The leading articles: the Statement of Tomejiro Okubo, Mayor of Tokyo, Upon Receipt of the Imperial Rescript Declaring War, Notice to Citizens for Air Defense, and the Fire Prevention in the Yedo Period.

Keizai Kihon Hosaku Yoko, a book containing essentials of Japan's basic economic policies (in Japanese). December, 1941. Publishers, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Hattori Hokokai Kenkyu, Hokoku; the ninth edition, November, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Hattori Hokokai, Tokyo. Pp. 551, illustrated. The book contains various reports and essays by university and college professors and other prominent scholars on various subjects of cultures of Japan, Chosen and Taiwan, 70 in number, which were presented to the Hokokai in the period from May, 1939 to April, 1941; contains eight chapters, namely, the cultural sciences, medicine, physics, engineering, chemistry, pharmacology, geology, mineralogy, geography, bilogy, agriculture and forestry.

Senjika Toitsu Eigakai no Doko; a booklet describing the activities of Germany's motion picture industry in wartime (in Japanese). Publishers, the Shin Toa Kyokai (the New East Asia Association), Tokyo; pp. 103, price ¥1. Compiled by the Doitsu Bunka Shiryo-sha, Tokyo, eight article were jointly translated by Norio Sasaki and Toshimi Aoyama.

Gekkan Tow, Vol. 9, No. 11, November, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gekkan Tow-sha, Tokyo. A monthly magazine devoted to the study of chemical subjects.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National school hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:20 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Tuesday

—Morning—

6:30 Serial talk on "Britain's Oriental Invasion History (4)," by Dr. Shumei Okawa.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Dr. Juen Hozumi: Patriotic Poems Recital.
9:00 National school morning ceremony hour: Talk by General Senjuro Hayashi.
10:00 News: Juvenile Hour.
10:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: Talk on "Our Determinations," by Taka Kaetsu.
11:00 National school hours: Music and chorus "Our Country's Splendor," by Tokyo City Katsushika National School pupils.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time: News; Patriotic Songs by Genjiro Nagata, Sayoko Iguchi (solos), Kidan-sha Chorus and Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra under Chosuke Sato; Shakuhachi Concert by Yozan Hosoda, Seizan Sekino, Kozan Nakajima, and Kunzan Konishi.
1:00 Narration "Mitami Warewa," (C. Tsutsumi) by Sachiko Murase.
1:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: Talk on "Wartime Neighborhood Organization."
2:00 National School Hour: Talk on "Be Strong and Bright," by Dosei Ogawara of Education Ministry.
4:00 National school teachers' hour: Talk on "Wartime National Education," by Hiroshi Kusaba of Tokyo Prefecture, Aoyama Normal School.

—Evening—

6:00 Little nation's hour: News; Chorus "Nippon Banzai," by Tokyo Child Chorus.
6:30 Talk on "Beat Uppish America," by Genzaburo Takada of Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun.
7:30 Calling Nation Series.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Kabuki Drama "Matsuura's Drum," by Kichiemon Nakamura and others.
9:00 News; Japan Broadcasting Wind Music Band under Itsuro Hattori.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

Japan Times & Advertiser
EVENING EDITION
No. 15,344 (THE 16th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1941 [illegible] 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

JAPANESE PUSHING TOWARD MANILA AFTER SUCCESSFUL THIRD LANDING; BRITISH ADMIT RETREAT IN MALAYA

8TH BIRTHDAY FETED

Crown Prince Akihito Tsugu Received in Palace Audience —Entire Nation Joyous

The entire Japanese nation, today, is celebrating the felicitous occasion of the eighth birthday of His Imperial Highness Crown Prince Akihito Tsugu.

From early in the morning, congratulations have been pouring into the Akasaka palace, the residence of His Imperial Highness. It is reported, that despite the happy occasion, His Imperial Highness attended classes at the Peers' School, as usual.

At 10 a.m., His Imperial Highness left for the Imperial Palace and was received in audience by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress. At 11 a.m., Their Imperial Majesties and His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince were pleased to accept congratulations from Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu, other Princes and Princesses of the Blood, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and other high officials of the Imperial Court.

At noon, a luncheon in honor of the Crown Prince's birthday was held at the Imperial Palace.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince withdrew from the Imperial Palace at 3:30 p.m. and retired to the Akasaka palace.

The Imperial Palace plaza, today, was a thronging place for students of various national schools, members of many public organizations and the general public who assembled before Nijubashi to offer their hearty congratulations on the happy advent of His Imperial Highness' eighth birthday.

4TH PLANE CARRIER LOST BY BRITISHERS

No Name Given for Vessel Which Followed Courageous, Glorious, Ark Royal to Bottom

Domei

BERLIN, December 22.—A German U-boat operating in the Atlantic has reported the sinking of a British aircraft carrier, the High Command announced today.

The destroyed vessel was believed to have been of the 23,000-ton Formidable class, the report said.

There are five vessels of this class which were laid down in 1939, the communique asserted.

Fourth Plane Carrier Lost

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 23.—The British aircraft carrier which was reported sunk by German submarines in the Atlantic is the fourth vessel of this kind which the British Navy lost since the beginning of this war. Nothing is said about the name of the vessel at present. The first airplane carrier to have been lost by the British was the "Courageous" followed by the "Glorious" and the "Ark Royal."

Britain Short of Destroyers

Since the sinking of the British airplane carrier "Ark Royal" by the German submarines under the command of lieutenant commander Guggenberger and lieutenant commander Reschke, the public has been eagerly discussing the question whether the British destroyer fleet in the Mediterranean is strong enough, says the Militaerische Correspondenz aus Deutschland. The question arises how the German submarines could succeed in sinking one of the most valuable fighting ships of the British in the Mediterranean without suffering the slightest damage themselves.

That the German submarines could return unharmed to their bases, was thought so incredible that reports were already spread of one of the two submarines having been destroyed by the accompanying British destroyers. These reports turned out to be false.

It has become known in the meantime that the destroyers put a strong defense around the "Ark Royal." They dropped innumerable depth charges within torpedo firing range of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

PORTUGUESE START ANTI-BRITISH MOVES

Seizure of Timor Arouses Nation—Press Demanding Full Reparation for Outrage

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—In violent protest to the seizure of Timor, Portuguese outpost in the Pacific, the entire population at Porto, northern harbor in Portugal, carried out anti-British demonstrations, it was learned here today.

Police cordons were thrown immediately around the British and American consulate buildings, it was said.

Meantime, special guards have been assigned to protect the British Embassy buildings here against possible outbreaks here, it was said.

Occupation of Timor, in the Pacific, by Australian and Netherland East Indian troops was bitterly criticized by newspapers here today, as they demanded full reparation for the injustice committed by England toward Portugal.

Occupation Denied

Domei

MACAO, December 22.—Flatly denying recent rumors circulated abroad that the Japanese forces had occupied the Portuguese territory of Macao, the Governor-General of the colony through his secretary today announced that the rumors are not only entirely groundless, but also that the Japanese military authorities are strictly respecting its neutrality, adding that maximum collaboration is being extended by the Japanese to the authorities concerning the acquisition of foodstuffs.

British, Americans in Shanghai, Gather To Express Thanks for Kind Treatment

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 23.—Two hundred British and American nationals jammed in the banquet hall of the Metropole Hotel here this afternoon to attend their second meeting to discuss various problems arising from the Japanese occupation of the International Settlement as a sequel to the outbreak of the Japanese-Anglo-American war. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Press Bureau of the Japanese Army in Shanghai and presided over by Lieutenant Morito Matsuda.

Immediately after the opening of the meeting H. B. Collar, chairman of the British Residents Association, read a prepared statement thanking the Japanese authorities for the excellent treatment British nationals in Shanghai have been receiving and deeply appreciating the cooperative efforts given by the Japanese.

P.M. Anderson, chairman of the American Residents Association fully concurred with views expressed by Mr. Collar, on behalf of the American community. Among many difficulties British and American nationals have encountered, the problem of money is most urgent as many of those employing Chinese have been unable to pay the staffs because restrictions are placed on local withdrawals while all sterling and dollar accounts are frozen, it was made known in the course of the discussions at the meeting.

In concluding the meeting Lieutenant Matsuda, stressed that the present war is between States and not between nationals of those States. "Whatever may happen you and I who were friends are friends and will be friends", Lieutenant Matsuda said.

LONDON SPECULATES OVER MISSING CHIEF

Big News Expected Soon on Tri-Power Conferences—Activities Watched

WHEREABOUTS DISCUSSED

Eden Reported in Moscow—Roosevelt's Secretary Not In Position to Tell

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, whose disappearance has been a mystery during the past several days, has arrived in Washington, according to a report received here today from the American capital.

Immediately after arriving here, Prime Minister Churchill went to the White House to confer with President Roosevelt, the report said.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 22.—Secrecy surrounding the activities of Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, and President Roosevelt has given rise to speculation among British political quarters that an important announcement will be made soon regarding the tri-power conference now being held concurrently at Moscow and Washington, according to a London report received here today.

Rumors have been current in London that Prime Minister Churchill who has not appeared in the House of Commons for over a week and whose whereabouts is kept unknown, has left for Washington or Moscow to take a personal part in the conversations, the report said.

Meanwhile, political circles in Washington connect the meeting yesterday of President Roosevelt with Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, and the calling of Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary of Navy, Colonel Henry Stimson, Secretary of War and Admiral Harold R. Stark. Chief of Naval Operations, by President Roosevelt for an important conference at the White House, as well as the meeting of Colonel Knox and Lord Halifax, with new moves of the United States and Great Britain for counter measures against Japan in East Asia, the report stated.

Observers, meanwhile, have attached importance to the recent promotion of Lieutenant-General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of United States and Commonwealth forces in the Philippines, to a fullfledged general, and have predicted that a united front of Allied forces in the East would be formed under his command.

Washington or Moscow

Domei

LISBON, December 21.—Well informed quarters in London today conjectured that Winston Churchill, their strangely absent Prime Minister, is either in Washington or Moscow, presumably to negotiate new Allied war plans, it was reported here today from the British capital.

The whereabouts of Mr. Churchill was said to have been the most discussed topic of the day in London, and a sensation was reportedly created when the House of Commons formally announced the absence of the Prime Minister from Parliament today.

The same London quarters further believed that Anthony Eden, British

(Continued on Page 2)

Official Reply of Thai Premier Released; Fervor and Cordiality Shown to Leaders

Telegrams sent to Premier Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo by the Premier of Thai, Luang Pibula Songgram, on December 21 on the occasion of the conclusion of the Japan-Thai Pact of Alliance were made public at this morning's meeting of foreign press correspondents by the spokesman of the Board of Information, Tomokazu Hori.

In terms vibrating with fervor and cordiality, the Thai Premier's telegram to Premier General Hideki Tojo said: "I hasten to thank Your Excellency for the friendly spirit expressed in Your Excellency's telegram which I have received just now. The signature of the Pact of Alliance between Japan and Thailand which took place this morning was done in perfect cordiality and with highest ceremony. I do not consider this Pact as a simple diplomatic document but as a sacred document, I have therefore arranged for the signature on this Pact to be done in the Royal Chapel before the Emerald Buddha which is highly worshipped by the people, not only in Thailand but also in Burma and a great part of India. I am confident that this ceremony will help to unite the heart of all Asiatic people. Thailand will cooperate with Japan in every way for the progress and stability of the East Asia. Please accept my thanks for the high honour Your Excellency has given to me and to my nation in allowing us to participate in the work of shaping the destiny of the East. Pray for great success of the Japanese nation."

In a similar vein, Premier Pibula Songgram thanked Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo for the latter's telegram conveying felicitations on the signing of the Pact of Alliance. The full text of the telegram was as follows:

"I beg to thank Your Excellency for your telegram conveying felicitation for the signature of the Pact of Alliance which took place today. I agree with Your Excellency that this Pact of Alliance will bring the War of Greater East Asia to the glorious end. The whole Thai nation is highly pleased to cooperate with Japan and will use its utmost ability to achieve the final result.

I pray all sacred things in the universe to bestow upon the Japanese nation as well as all Asiatic nations the great success for their noble task."

In regard to the newspapers in Shanghai, the spokesman revealed that the Shanghai Times is being published, with no change in management. He also stated that most of the Chinese papers have been suppressed but that the publication of the Nanking Government paper is continuing. Certain Chungking weeklies, he said,

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Navy Flops Too Much; Shipyard Men on Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—In protest against negligence displayed by the United States navy in permitting sinking of American warships and merchantmen in the Pacific, the Welders Union has gone on strike in shipyards in the vicinity of San Francisco, according to a report received here from the Golden Gate city today.

Pickets were said to have been established immediately to prevent non-strikers and scabs from going to work, the report said.

The strike has held up approximately $1,000,000,000 worth of ship construction, it was said, adding, threats of the Navy Department to call out United States troops to quell the strike have had no effect on the Welders Union.

Union leaders said they would try to extend the strike to the entire Pacific coast and if necessary to the entire country, thus paralyzing the Government's urgent need to replenish vessels it has lost through sinkings, the report said.

U.S. ADMITS SINKING OF TWO OIL TANKERS

Emidio and Agiwald Lost in Pacific—U.S. Public Not Confident in Navy

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—The 5,645-ton oil tanker, Lahaina, of the Matson Navigation Company, was sunk by an enemy submarine yesterday while en route to San Francisco, the United States Navy Department has announced officially in its communique, according to a Washington report received here today. The 30 survivors from the sunken steamer were landed on the island of Maui, in the Hawaiian Islands, the announcement added. Likewise, on Saturday another United States steamer was attacked at close range by a submarine off the California coast, the report declared.

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—The United States Navy Department official communique issued yesterday disclosed that two oil tankers, the 6,912-ton Emidio and the 6,771-ton Agiwald, were sunk by shell fire and torpedo attacks from enemy submarines off the Pacific coast of the United States, according to a Washington report received here today.

In the central Pacific Japanese air units twice bombarded Wake Island, while in the Philippines Japanese aircraft attacked Cavite Naval Base.

Meanwhile, in the Atlantic there are signs of enemy submarines activity off the Atlantic coastal waters of the United States, the communique concluded.

Public Distrust Shown

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 22.—More than the widespread rumors of Japanese air raids on San Francisco

(Continued on Page 2)

AUSTRALIA WORRIED OVER BAD WAR NEWS

Alarm and Indignation Prevalent over Malay Non-Help—Singapore Defense Pushed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 22.—Latest British press reports received here today have been unanimous in stating that the Malay and Philippine situation "is very serious."

Alarm and indignation among the Australian public has become intense since it has become known that British High Command failed to supply the Malay Peninsula forces with sufficient planes, a Sydney correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph revealed.

Editorially, the Daily Telegraph asserted that the successful landing of Japanese forces in northern Borneo has not only made the British situation more dark but the loss of the important oil-fields has been a serious blow to British and United States war reserves, the report said.

The lightning speed with which the Japanese were able to strike at Borneo has been characteristic of the Japanese blitzkrieg and indicates serious events in the future, the journal said.

Great alarm also has been caused by the Singapore situation, the journal said, adding, this base is both of strategic and economic importance to Britain and the United States.

The Daily Telegraph also expressed deep consternation at the remarkable Japanese advance in Malaya despite previous assurance of British leaders that Singapore and Malay Peninsula were impregnable and well fortified.

The journal pointed out that Japanese military successes were achieved simply because of the negligence and unpreparedness of the British Empire.

According to a London Daily Mail report received here today from New York, the American press has taken up now the discussion whether at-

(Continued on Page 2)

NAZI CHIEF LAUDED BY GERMAN PEOPLE

Chancellor Hitler Regarded As Military Genius—New Move Viewed Fortunate

VON BRAUCHTISCH SEEN ILL

Retiring Army Leader Leaves Farewell Message to Men Asking, 'Everything for Germany'

Domei

BERLIN, December 22.—Interpreting the Fuehrer's latest action in taking over personal command of the army, the official German News Agency today declared that Germany is fortunate that its political leader is at the same time a military genius.

The revolutionary conduct of the war in Norway and in the West was due directly to the Fuehrer, it said, adding, what was divined in the Polish campaign of 1939 became known to the whole world.

Meanwhile, Field Marshal Walther von Brauchtisch, the former Commander-in-Chief of the German army has not been dismissed from service, competent military quarters state. Whether Marshal von Brauchtisch will be employed in some other capacity cannot be said at present.

Having lived through years of hard work in building up the German armed forces, Field Marshal von Brauchtisch has piloted the German army since 1938.

With new military tasks facing Germany, greater than ever before, the Fuehrer has declared in his statement that the present moment was thought to be propitious for a change in the high command.

With the war developing into a German national war, the supreme command of the army must be conducted by the most suitable person who is the Fuehrer himself, DNB concluded.

Brauchtisch Resigns

Domei

BERLIN, December 22.—Field-Marshal Walther von Brauchtisch, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, in a written statement to the Fuehrer, requested that he might be relieved of his command because of heart ailment, the official German News Agency disclosed today.

Meanwhile, in the Order of the Day for December 19, issued by the German Army Headquarters, Field-Marshal von Brauchtisch in a farewell message to his soldiers, declared:

"Soldiers. The Fuehrer personally has taken over leadership of the army from this day. He has at the same time complied with my request, which I submitted to him some time ago, to relieve me of my position on account of my heart ailment.

"Soldiers. For nearly four years I have, as your commander, led you to become the army of the world.

"These years comprise for Germany a multitude of greatest historical events and for the army greatest military successes.

"I look upon this period with pride and gratitude. I am proud of your achievements and am thankful for your faith. Great tasks have been solved, great and difficult tasks are still ahead of us.

"I am convinced that you will solve these also.

"The Fuehrer will lead us to victory.

(Continued on Page 2)

Fierce Offensive Pushed Along West Coast Of Island

ENEMY IS SURPRISED

Three-Front Push Seen Grave—Withdrawal of British in Malaya to North of Kuala Kurai Made to Protect Rear Lines

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 22.—Sweeping forward in a smashing southward offensive launched last night, Japanese forces in northern Luzon are rushing toward Manila along the west coast of the island, according to reports received here from Manila via the United States today.

United States forces, which had been massed to the north and south of Luzon to resist the two front Japanese offensive, were taken completely by surprise by the third Japanese landing on another part of the island, it was said.

The United States High Command in East Asia today announced that numerous Japanese transports suddenly appeared off a new point in Luzon and landed troops which immediately began an offensive against Philippine troops.

The Japanese offensive from three fronts on Luzon is being viewed seriously in Washington as a further development in the fighting may result in the complete domination of the Philippines by the Japanese, the report from Manila said.

Retreat in Malay Peninsula

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—The British Far East High Command today announced that with the loss of an airfield in northern Kelantan, the British army decided a few days ago to retreat to the north of Kuala Kurai, important railway point south of Kota Bharu, because of the danger to rear communication lines; according to Singapore dispatches received here today.

Despite fierce Japanese air and land attacks, British troops succeeded during the night in retreating with many arms and munitions, the communique said.

Luzon, Cebu, Mindanao Raided

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—The United States War Department today announced that Japanese aircraft, during the last 24 hours, carried out three raids on

'Kra Canal' Again Gains Importance As Advance on Singapore Is Started

With the Imperial Japanese armed forces pushing through the jungles in Malaya for the capture of Singapore, Britain's most important military base in East Asia, the problem of the excavation of "Kra Canal" is likely to come to the fore again, says a Hochi reporter who interviewed Dr. Sakuro Tanabe, a professor emeritus of Kyoto Imperial University.

Dr. Tanabe is a noted authority on civil engineering, who was the first Japanese to conduct an investigation of the excavation of the "Kra Canal" that was to connect the Indian Ocean with the Gulf of Siam by digging across the Isthmus of Kra, the narrowest place on the Malay Peninsula.

"Englishmen make a glum face when the problem of the 'Kra Canal' is touched upon by others," said Dr. Tanabe. "The completion of the canal is fatal to the military value of Singapore. Besides, Singapore is their base for commanding the southwestern Pacific. If the 'Kra Canal' is completed, access to the Indian Ocean can be gained at will by any hostile ship without passing in front of Singapore. Thus, the British scheme to check the Japanese advance will come to naught, despite the huge amount of money invested in the construction of fortifications there.

"This is the reason the British make a glum face. Britain circulated rumors throughout the world that it was impossible to dig the canal, geologically and technically. Furthermore, Britain never forgot to resort to their machinations to make the Thai people silent on this problem.

"Englishman may say it is impossible to construct the canal. My data on the Isthmus of Kra show that canal construction is possible. With Japanese engineering technique and necessary funds we can complete the canal within five years."

TURKEY SAID AVOIDING WAR

Germany Makes No Attempt to Influence Their Foreign Policy

Domei

BERLIN, December 22.—Despite the apparent efforts of certain third Powers, Turkey has rejected all attempts to force it to take a definite stand regarding the second World War, it was reported here today on the basis of an article which appeared recently in the Turkish journal Ulus.

Meantime, competent Turkish quarters have pointed out that Germany has made no attempt to influence Turkey's foreign policy as have certain other nations.

Petain to Make Speech

Domei

VICHY, December 22—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Premier, will soon make an important speech regarding France's foreign policy, well-informed circles here asserted today.

Luzon, Cebu and Mindanao, in the Philippines, according to reports received here from Washington today.

Fighting on Mindanao still is continuing, the communique said.

In northern Luzon, Japanese attacks have increased in intensity, the communique said, adding, Japanese forces are attacking from the north and south.

Heavy Action on Luzon

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 22.—Reports from Manila, quoting the Philippine Defense Headquarters, state that heavy fighting is in progress between combined United States and Filipino forces and fresh Japanese reinforcements which have landed on Luzon Island in large numbers.

Malay Advance Admitted

Domei

SAIGON, December 22.—The broadcast from Delhi this afternoon acknowledged that the Japanese are now in complete control of the Kedah district in Northern Malaya, adding that the Japanese troops who are operating in Kotabahru have advanced further along a railway line.

War Situation Given

The situation of the Greater East Asia War as revealed Monday, the fifteenth day of the outbreak of hostilities with America and Britain, is reported by Domei as follows:

The Hongkong Sector:—In defiance of the baffling heat, the Imperial troops started action on all fronts early Monday morning. Gunfire was showered from along the coast of Taitam Bay on to the enemy defenses behind Victoria Peak by the Imperial artillery, while the Army Eagles, in close cooperation with the former, bombed enemy emplacements at several points. The bombings completely shattered enemy positions on an undisclosed height in the western part of Hongkong Island. From 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday, two enemy minesweepers were bombed by the Navy Eagles off the island coast.

Around Philippines:—Crack Japanese forces effected landings on a certain new portion of Luzon Island at dawn Monday, it was formally announced by the Imperial Headquarters Monday afternoon. A unit of the Imperial air forces Sunday morning made a surprise attack on the Manila area, hitting various military establishments inclusive of the Nichols airfield, it was also revealed.

The Malay area:—According to the announcement by the British Far Eastern Army, a British converted cruiser was sunk by the Japanese attack near Singapore. Another British ship was severely hit, the announcement also confirmed.

Navy Results Summarized

An amazingly great victory has been scored by the Japanese Navy during the last 15 days, beginning with December 8, when the Greater East Asia War was declared on Britain and America. Details follow:

The Japanese Naval forces caused damage and loss to the enemy's 50 warships, 430 steamers, and 776 airplanes which were either forced down or blasted on the ground. The loss of our naval forces, on the contrary, is extremely small either in respect of warships or airplanes, which is more than sufficient to denote the brilliant war results and phenomenal success achieved by the Japanese Navy at the outset of the Greater East Asia War.

Details of results gained by the Imperial Navy are as follow:

(1) Warships:
  Battleship—7 sunk, 3 totally wrecked, 1 half wrecked
  Cruiser—2 sunk, 2 totally wrecked, 4 half wrecked
  Destroyer—1 sunk, 4 totally wrecked,
  Submarine—9 sunk
  Special Service Vessel—1 totally wrecked
  Gunboat—2 sunk, 2 totally wrecked, 1 captured
  Mine Sweeper—1 sunk
  Patroller—1 sunk
  Torpedo-boat—6 sunk
(2) Ships:
  Armed Merchantmen—1 captured, 3 heavily wrecked
  Large Size Ships—5 captured, 2 sunk, 2 heavily wrecked
  Various sorts of ships—38 or more captured
  Various sorts of boats—380 or more captured
(3) Airplanes:
  Forced down—Over 114
  Bombed or destroyed on the ground—Over 662
  In total—Over 776

The Japanese losses in the same period are:

(1) Warships:
  Light Cruiser—1 slightly damaged
  Destroyer—1 sunk
  Mine-sweeper—1 sunk, 1 totally damaged
  Special Class Submarine—5 not returning
(2) Airplanes:
  72—Lost

4th Plane Carrier Lost by Britishers

(Continued from Page 1)

"Ark Royal", which meant to finish off the German attackers. The German submarine commanders were able to withdraw from this dangerous zone and both of them reached their bases on different days safe and sound.

The question is all the more open to argument, therefore, whether the British have enough destroyers to give sufficient protection to their heavy units. Many destroyers have already been lost. Neither the over-age American destroyers Great Britain acquired, nor the replacements coming from British dockyards seem to be equal to the task of letting battleships and airplane carriers operate in waters, endangered by German submarines. In this connection the fact must be especially underlined, that North American dockyards, since the outbreak of the Pacific war, are no longer in a position to work for any other than American armament purposes.

Egypt Assets Frozen

The Finance Ministry had decided to apply the Foreigners' Transactions Control Regulations to Egypt under the date of December 23, in view of Egypt's declaration of war against Japan.

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

According to the Emergency Postal Regulations the name and address of subscribers on the wrapper of the paper should hereafter be accompanied by their nationality. It is requested that our foreign subscribers receiving the paper by mail only will kindly furnish us with such information by using the following blank at once.

Date ....

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CHURCHES, TEMPLES FOR EMERGENCY USE

42 Representatives Meet to Discuss How to Serve State During Present Crisis

That temple and church premises will be used as emergency shelters and that all religious bodies will join in holding prayer-offering services on designated days were agreed on among other things at the meeting of 42 representatives of various orders including Christian bodies, Monday, at the Shingon Buddhist Sect Office, Atago-cho, Shiba-ku.

The meeting was held at 10 a.m., at which 13 Shinto sects, 27 Buddhist branches and 2 Christian denominations were represented. The 42 representatives discussed on how to join the total power of the religious organizations, totaling about 100,000 throughout the country, to serve the State in these emergency days.

Agreement is reported to have been reached at the session on the following points:

Of the leading principles for propagation work:—Parishioners shall be so guided that they will firmly believe in the final victory of Japan, that their wartime life will be in perfect accord with the needs of the times and that they will sacrifice all for the national good. On the 8th of every month there will be held a prayer meeting at each religious seat for the victory of the War of Greater East Asia. The same on larger scale will be staged on February 8, next year, with events suitable for the occasion all over the country.

Of adjustments in the present system of religious organization:—The estates, buildings and other belongings of the Buddhist temples and Christian churches will be offered free for temporary hospitals, distribution depots, air raid shelters, etc, in time of emergency.

Of new organs to be established by the religious organizations:—Several propagation seats will combine into one to introduce among them a patriotic service corps which will be engaged in various relief works and the consolation of war bereaved families. Some central organ will be established to supervise this new corps to be scattered in all localities.

Of a liaison establishment for the varied religious bodies:—A "Wartime Religion Commission" will be inaugurated at the Education Ministry as a superintending authority for all religious activities during time of emergency.

Nazi Chief Lauded By German People

(Continued from Page 1)

Let your determination be as hard as steel and look forward. Everything for Germany."

Reds Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, December 22.—German troops yesterday smashed numerous Soviet attacks in the central sector of the eastern front, the High Command announced today.

The German air force supported land operations yesterday, straffing and bombing Soviet field positions, tanks, motorcars and railway lines, the communique said.

In the Mediterranean, German aircraft were said to have launched day and night attacks against the British naval and air base at Malta, blasting with heavy caliber bombs ships, fuel and ammunition dumps at Valletta. Four British pursuit planes were claimed to have been shot down in air combats over Malta.

Referring to the Battle against Britain, the communique said, the Luftwaffe last night bombed port facilities on the English east coast.

The British air force yesterday lost two bombers during ineffective raids against the Channel Coast and the German bight, the communique said.

10,000 Germans Claimed

Domei

MOSCOW, December 22.—During battles on the Soviet-German warfront between December 17 and 20, the Soviets annihilated 10,090 German officers and men, the Soviet Information Bureau claimed today.

U.S. Admits Sinking Of Two Oil Tankers

(Continued from Page 1)

immediately after the Japanese attack on Hawaii, reports of submarines operating closely off the California coast and attacking two American tankers has shocked the American public and has aroused its distrust in the United States naval authorities despite all assurances, it was reported here from Washington today.

Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary of Navy, as a sop to quiet public unrest, yesterday declared that the United States navy had known all along that hostile submarines had been appearing off the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts.

There is no justification to criticism that the United States navy has not taken counter measures against the menace, Colonel Knox asserted, claiming that the United States navy has sunk so far at least 14 submarines in the Atlantic.

Subs Seen Active

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—The United States Navy Department today disclosed that submarines, edging close off California shores, have shelled and torpedoed the 6,912-ton tanker, Emidio, of Socony Vacuum Oil Company and the 6,771-ton tanker Agiwald, of Richfield Oil Corporation.

To Increase Navy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 22.—The United States Senate Naval Affairs Committee has unanimously approved of a bill to increase the navy by 200,000 men, according to a Washington report received here today.

Year-End Travelers Are Requested to Buy Special Train Tickets 3 Days in Advance

Railway travelers leaving Tokyo during the year-end and New Year Season are requested to apply for Special Train tickets in advance of three days before their departure, it was announced Monday by the Tokyo Local Railway Bureau.

The Announcement is listed as follows:

1. Passengers leaving on express trains from December 27 to 31 are to obtain on application special train tickets with express tickets in advance of three days inclusive of the day or departure. The tickets will be on sale from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., at stations: Tokyo, Shimbashi, Shinagawa, Yokohama and Ofuna for Tokaido Line; Uyeno and Akabane for Tohoku Main, Joetsu and Shin-etsu Lines; and Uyeno for Joban Line.

2. Passengers leaving from stations Tokyo, Tachikawa and Chiba to those on the Tohoku Main, Joetsu, Shin-etsu and Joban Lines, from December 27 to January 1, by taking the undermentioned night trains, are requested to obtain their special train tickets and regular tickets in advance of three or four days before their departure at Harajuku, Yokohama, Akabane, Kitasenju, Ryogoku and Chiba stations, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. The trains are: —those leaving Uyeno station on the Tohoku Main Line from 6:38 p.m. to 12:20 a.m. (those going not beyond Shirakawa station are not being considered); Trains leaving from Uyeno station along the Joban Line from 10:35 p.m. to 11:25 p.m. (those traveling not beyond Shirakawa being excepted); trains leaving Uyeno along Joetsu Line from 10:30 p.m. to 11:46 p.m. (only those passengers to go beyond Minakami being considered); and trains starting from Uyeno Station along the Shin-etsu Line from 9:40 p.m. to 11:55 p.m. (considering only the travelers going beyond Karuizawa).

3. Prospective travelers, intending to cover the undermentioned distances from Uyeno Station, during the period from December 27 to January 1, are prohibited to board the trains leaving the station after 5:30 p.m. till the next morning. The prohibited distances are: from Uyeno to Shirakawa along Tohoku Main Line, from Uyeno to Hidachi along Joban Line, and from Uyeno to Karuizawa along Shin-etsu Line.

Australia Worried Over Bad War News

(Continued from Page 1)

tempts should be made to hold Manila or Malaya.

The American journals, the report said, have reached the conclusion that it might be better to give up the Philippines and hold Singapore.

The New York Post has declared that the "impregnable" base at Singapore has become a vital problem to the United States since this so-called Gibraltar of East Asia is a pivot on which the British Empire operates, the report stated.

Singapore Seen Vital

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—Declaring that the success or failure of Singapore's defense would dominantly influence British-American strategic positions in Asia, Reuter's Washington correspondent emphasized, that Singapore must be defended to the last, it was reported here from the American capital today.

The fate of Singapore will determine the duration of the Pacific warfare, Mr. Olivier asserted, adding, many quarters in Washington believe that it is absolutely necessary that the Allied Powers maintain their hold on Singapore.

On the other hand, the writer, apparently resigned to the fate of the Philippines ending in defeat, declared that in speaking of Singapore the importance of Philippine defense has not been minimized.

Singapore, he continued, is the bulwark of Anglo-American defense and its destiny will determine how long the oil and rubber from Malaya and Netherlands East Indies will be forthcoming.

Japan's strategy lies in occupying the attention of the United States and if this plan is successful Japan will coordinate its land attack on Malaya with a naval attack against Singapore, the writer concluded.

Reply of Thai Premier Released by Spokesman

(Continued from Page 1)

are also being permitted to stay in business although they have been put under a different management.

In reply to a question whether he had any more reports concerning the shooting of Japanese non-combatants in Mindanao, the spokesman stated that he had no report other than the official report that was published in yesterday's papers.

The spokesman was then asked whether he had any comments to make in regard to reports that General Douglas MacArthur will take over the supreme command of the American and British forces in East Asia. Mr. Hori discredited the significance of such a change in view of the fact that the Allies during the last World War had come up against a lot of difficulties when they adopted this system in France.

One foreign correspondent asked Mr. Hori whether the Japanese Government knew anything about the whereabouts of Premier Winston Churchill. Mr. Hori created a ripple of laughter when he answered: "We have no report but we know that he is not dead." Reports have it, he continued, that the British Premier is in Washington, Moscow or Cairo.

In regard to yesterday's Yomiuri report that the British Minister in Bangkok had made a public statement to which the Japanese Ambassador had protested, Mr. Hori indicated that the British Minister was in no position to make a public statement. In connection with this question, the spokesman revealed that the British Legation staff in Bangkok is probably being treated with the same cordiality as the British diplomatic staff in Japan.

The spokesman announced that henceforth the press meeting of foreign correspondents will be held three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 11 a.m.

Refuses to Leave

When the Imperial Japanese forces carried out the landing on Hongkong December 18, devotion and sacrifice were manifested for the cause of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by a Chinese captain of a ship under the charter of the Japanese military authorities for carrying the Imperial troops, says a report reaching here from Hongkong. The Chinese captain who was shot in one of his eyes by an enemy machine-gun bullet refused to leave his post until the landing of the troops was successfully effected, despite his serious wound, adds the report.

London Speculate Over Missing Chief

(Continued from Page 1)

Foreign Minister, also might be in Moscow, the report said.

Early Doesn't Know

Domei

LISBON, December 21.—Stephen Early, secretary to President Roosevelt, in a statement to the press today declared that he had no personal information as to the whereabouts of Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, and granted that he knew, he would not be in a position to announce it, according to a report from Washington.

Whereabouts Unknown

Asahi Service

STOCKHOLM, December 22.—No report has been obtained concerning the nature and progress of negotiations now being held both at Washington between the United States and Great Britain and at Moscow between the Soviet Union and the British Empire, but London is expecting that some announcement would be made within the next 24 hours regarding the nature of these two conferences and the names of those representing the conferring nations. It is believed that under the prevailing conditions it would be impossible to further delay the announcement.

It is not known where Premier Winston Churchill is at present, and an observation that he is out of England is very strong. Many inquiries were made at the House of Commons about him, but the Government is making no reply. For more than one week, Premier Churchill has not made his appearance either at the Parliament or anywhere else.

Churchill In Cairo?

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, December 23.—The linking up of the war in East Asia with the European war and that in the Near East should be the most important subject at the discussion, held at Cairo with Prime Minister Churchill in the chair, in the opinion of the London political circles. At present, London is discussing as to how much importance should be attached to the war in the Pacific. The British Government is said to be of the opinion that Germany is still the chief enemy. This view is being expressed in Mr. Churchill's repeated statements emphasizing continued aid to the Soviet Union. Public opinion, on the other hand, and especially Conservative quarters who are particularly Empire-minded to an increasing degree are advocating that the East Asian question should not be neglected.

The "Daily Mail" writes that it would be a difficult task for the allies to make up for the Japanese initial successes. The danger actually existed that Japan would destroy one of the most vital centers of the British Empire. The fall of Singapore would be the beginning of a series of catastrophes reaching from New Zealand to India and would possibly endanger the supply routes of the allied armies in the Near East. These links between India and the Middle East battle-field area are supposed also to be one of the main reasons for Mr. Churchill's personal participation at the conference. When Generals Wavell and Auchinleck exchanged their posts, this was undoubtedly done primarily in order to facilitate the cooperation between these two battle areas on the basis of the experiences of these two men.

The countries around the Indian Ocean, however, have gained still more importance by the extension of the war to East Asia and America. This becomes evident from the report about the establishment of a huge U.S. supply base in Eritrea. The disturbance of communications in the western part of the Indian Ocean by the Japanese forces would therefore endanger the entire British strategy in the Middle East and East Asia. Thus the fall of Singapore would not only have an immediate effect on East Asia but also on the Middle East.

Changes Seen Due

London political circles therefore believe that the Government will accept the demand made by the "Daily Mail" and by other leading papers and defend Singapore as strongly as possible. It is therefore most significant that not only the Daily Mail but also the Daily Herald demand that all personnel changes should be made without delay. Should it be true that General Wavell as well as Air Marshal Brooke-Popham are taking part in the conference at Cairo, then such a change must be expected in India and in East Asia immediately.

The reports are now being recalled, circulating at the beginning of the war in the Pacific, speaking of General Wavell as the possible Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in East Asia. It is not impossible that Air Marshal Brooke-Popham who has been much criticized recently will be replaced by General Wavell. This criticism is not only directed against the errors of the past but also against the way the war on the Malay Peninsula is being waged. The military correspondents of various London papers are asking as to why the British forces in Malaya did not copy the Soviet Russian strategy of destroying everything on their retreat.

Thus, for instance, the Government of Singapore stated that the British forces in Penang had left behind rice supplies for six months as well as supplies of condensed milk lasting for two months. This would certainly help the Japanese forces very much, as well as the practically undamaged harbor facilities.

Hurried Moves Evident

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—The defeat at Hawaii and Manila and the crisis of Singapore have fundamentally affected the Pacific offensive of the American navy along the line connecting Hawaii, the Philippines and Singapore. Thus the naval authorities of Great Britain and the United States are facing the urgent need of radically revising their strategy in East Asia.

To meet this new situation in East Asia, the British Empire and the United States have tried to mobilize the Soviet Union, Chungking and the Netherlands East Indies to the anti-Axis front. A Washington cable reaching here recognized that President Roosevelt is hurrying the convocation of a joint military conference, and furthermore hinted at the organization of a supreme military committee of the United States, composed of three to five members, as the highest advisory organ to the President, the members having authorities higher than those of Cabinet Ministers.

Also, President Roosevelt announced on December 20 that Admiral Ernest King would be appointed to the post of the Commander-in-chief of the United States fleets, including the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic fleets. Thus Admiral King's position will be made higher than that of Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations. Admiral King's headquarters is to be made at Washington.

Furthermore President Roosevelt promoted Major-General Douglas McArthur, Commander-in-chief of the United States Forces in East Asia, to full generalship, and this is interpreted to be a step toward making him the commander-in-chief of the American-British joint forces.

A report from Singapore says that there will be formed the East Asia Military Operation Control Committee with Alfred Duff-Cooper as the chairman, and the Commander-in-Chief of the British Asiatic fleet, the Governor-General of the Straits Settlements, the representative of Australia and Sir George Sansom as its members.

All these reports only prove that the British and American authorities are in consternation and are trying to readjust their military fronts hurriedly. It is to be noted that Great Britain is intending to make the United States undertake direct military operation in East Asia, and is also approving the appointment of General Douglas McArthur as the Commander-in-Chief of the joint British and American military operations in East Asia.

Japanese Press Comments

Tuesday, December 23

HOCHI—Anglo-American Joint Front
CHUGAI SHOGYO—True Color of American "Neighbor" Policy
ASAHI—We Pity Chungking

The following are translations of editorial comments appearing in the Japanese newspapers. The articles are translated for information. The opinions expressed are those of the journal named at the head of each article, and their publication here does not imply approval or disapproval on the part of the Japan Times and Advertiser.

Anglo-American Joint Front

HOCHI

We must fully note that the United States, though taken aback by the miserable defeat in the sea battle off Hawaii, is trying to reorganize its war measures gradually.

As an indication of this American plan, the United States has recently decided to organize a war council among America, Britain, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union and Chungking in order to discuss war measures against the Axis nation, particularly operations against Japan. The American proposal is said to be progressing.

Meantime, calling a conference of foreign ministers of Latin American countries in January next year, the United States is planning to wage a war against Japan and other Axis nations with all American countries as one body.

The Soviet Union, however, is reported to have promised Japanese Ambassador Yoshitsugu Tatekawa to strictly observe neutrality and intimated to him the impossibility of war declaration against Japan as persuaded by the United States. Moreover, according to our special dispatch from Buenos Aires, it is said that there has been a divergence of views between the American and British authorities concerning matters relative to the military command in the Pacific area.

Although they are at present united ostensibly for the defense of democracies, since their interests are widely divided in various points, their union is something like that of oil and water. It must be said that they are merely digging their own graves.

True Color of American "Neighbor" Policy

CHUGAI SHOGYO

An outstanding characteristic of the American policy toward South America, of late, is a turn from the so-called "good neighbor policy" to a high-handed policy for exploitation and oppression.

Particularly, following the intensification of the American aid toward Britain and the strengthening of the defense of the American continent, the American Government and semi-official organizations have been carrying out various economic and political operations in order to accomplish their objective even by unfair means. For example, the United States made numbers of demands on South American countries which simply ignore their political, military and economic independence, such as a demand to Brazil for the construction of American air bases and the adoption of the so-called black list system in various countries there.

Since the United States abandoned its hypocritical neutrality and entered the Greater East Asia War on the British side, there is no doubt that the American Government will totally discard its "good neighbor policy and carry out high-handed policy for its own interests at the sacrifice of Latin American countries.

As soon as the Greater East Asia war broke out, according to foreign cables, Brazil and Argentina declared their neutrality. Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, too, intimated the Empire's fair intentions to four leading South American nations. We wish to urge here that these South American countries will trust in our policy and clearly recognize the true objective of the Greater East Asia War. We also wish to point out that the United States and Britain have been trying to exploit those countries mercilessly for their own greedy purposes.

We Pity Chungking

ASAHI

Within less than two weeks since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, both American and British influences in East Asia are on the verge of total collapse. They are no longer able to extend their aid to Chungking, as a result of which the Chiang Kai-shek regime is now driven to a corner in its resistance against Japan. With the fall of Penang into Japanese hands and the fate of Hongkong and Malaya now hanging in the balance, the relation between Chungking and the Anglo-American side is now almost completely cut off.

Since the Empire is pushing ahead for the achievement of the objective of the current war with iron determination, the fate of America and Britain in East Asia is now numbered. We cannot comprehend the policy of Chungking Government which is still trying to continue useless resistance.

We cannot help but pay our highest respect to the courageous and wise policy taken by the Thai Government soon after the outbreak of the war. This is the best example shown to the East Asiatic peoples for their future course of action. Since the Chungking Government is heading in an entirely opposite direction despite this example, we must not relax our armed attack against them until they are completely destroyed.

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

LOCAL ADVERTISING RATES:
Per inch: One insertion, ¥5.00; Three consecutive insertions, ¥12.00; six consecutive insertions, ¥20.00.
Notice of births, marriages and deaths ¥5.00 per insertion.
Rate card for advertising for long period will be sent on application.

Address all communications relating to the Editorial Department to the Editor, and all communications relating to subscriptions, advertising and general business matters to the Business Manager.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku; Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
NAGOYA, 7, Oike-cho 2-chome, Naka-ku, Tel. Naka (3) 5080.
KARUIZAWA, Beside the Post Office, Tel. Karuizawa 146.

For Those Who Want to Know Realities of East Asia

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN
A Review of Far Eastern Affairs

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
DECEMBER NUMBER
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CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS
  (October 21—November 20, 1941)
DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL:
  Address by the Prime Minister at the Extraordinary Session of the Diet, November 17, 1941—Address by Foreign Minister Togo at the Extraordinary Session of the Diet, November 17, 1941

A Publication of
The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan
Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo
Phone: Ginza (57) 5461
¥1 Per Copy

Now On Sale At:
Maruzen and Branches, Imperial Hotel, Kyobunkwan, Dai-Iti Hotel, Sanseido, Mitsukoshi, Yoshikawa and J. L. Thompson.

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI